

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY AUGUST 21 1919

NUMBER 25

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AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE OF THE NORTHROP LOOM

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with a materially shortened number of working hours per week, is its capacity to be operated during the noon hour and a corresponding time or night or morning without any weavers at all

Looms under such conditions violate no labor laws, but do increase the amount of cloth 15 to 25 per cent per loom compared with what can be done by common looms on the same goods running mill hours only

The shorter the working day the greater the proportional advantage of the Northrop loom in this respect

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The Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings

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Bobbins and Shuttles

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SLOFLO Oils and Greases

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

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**WATER WON'T
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IF YOU have a drive that is subjected to water, dampness and other unfavorable climatic conditions, use Wetite Leather Belting. It's waterproof.

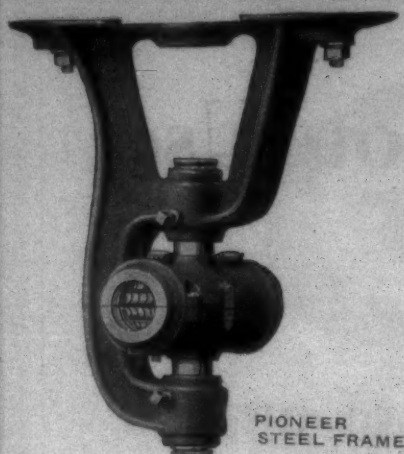
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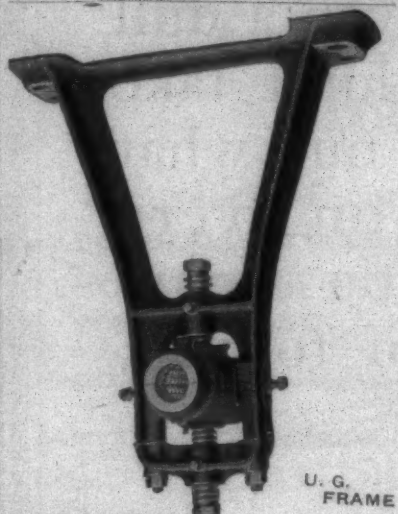
Kent Avenue and So. 11th St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.



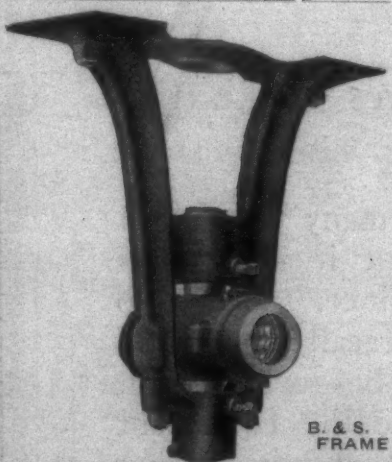
What Type of Hanger Frame do You Use?



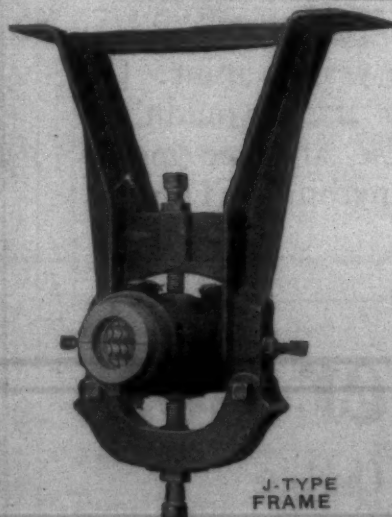
PIONEER
STEEL FRAME



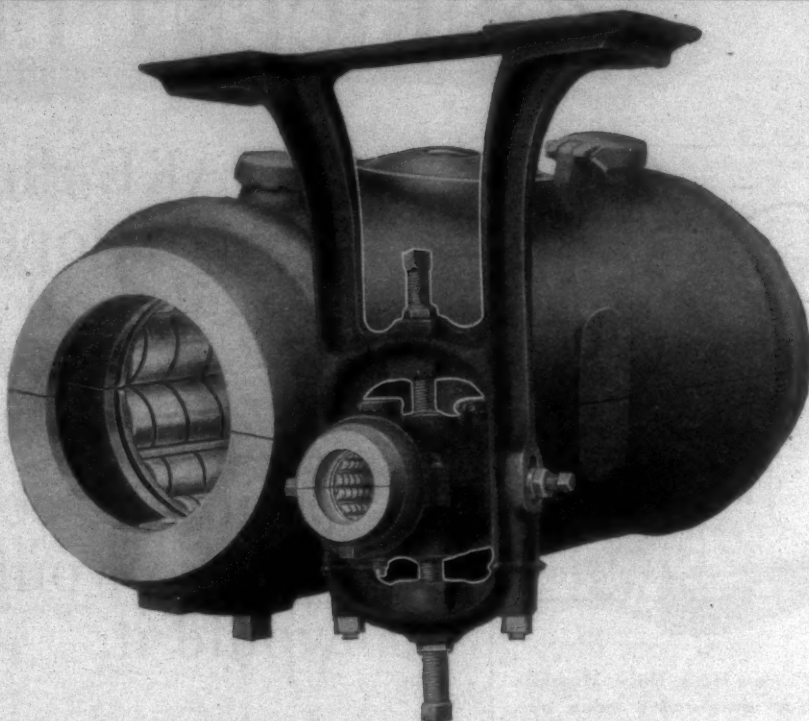
U. G.
FRAME



B. & S.
FRAME



J-TYPE
FRAME



Hyatt Roller Bearing Line Shaft Box

Hyatt 4-point Set Screw Frame

HYATT Roller Bearing line shaft boxes can be applied to the following types of frames.

1. 4 Point Set Screw Frame.
2. Pioneer Steel Frame.
3. Universal Giant (U. G.) Frame.
4. Ball and Socket (B. & S.) Frame.
5. J-Type Frame.

No elaborate and expensive change-overs are necessary therefore, in order to obtain the many advantages of Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers.

Any millwright can apply Hyatt Roller Bearing boxes to these types of frames. He simply takes out the old babbitted bearings and puts in the Hyatt Roller Bearing box which is split in two sections throughout—the pulleys, collars and couplings on the shaft do not have to be disturbed.

This points to a simple and inexpensive way of obtaining Standardized Transmission Equipment. Standardization gives maximum production at minimum cost.

Our transmission data will be of value and interest to you. Send for it today.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

MOTOR BEARINGS DIVISION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION
METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK

TRACTOR BEARINGS DIVISION
CHICAGO, ILL.

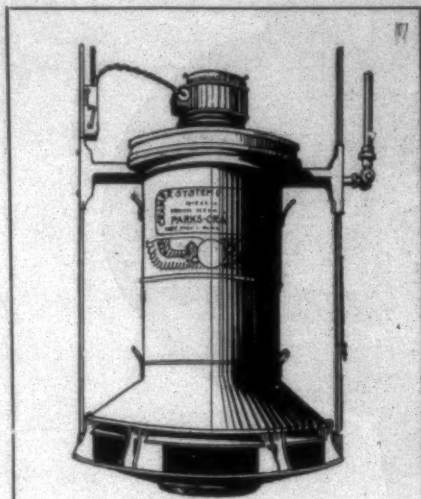
Manufacturers of Bearings for Mine Cars, Ore Cars, Steel Mill Cars, Roller Tables, Trolleys, Cranes, Hoists, Machine Tools, Line Shafts, Countershafts, Concrete Machinery, Textile Machinery, Conveyors, Lift Trucks, Industrial Trucks, Railway Service Cars, Storage Battery Locomotives, Etc.

3-120

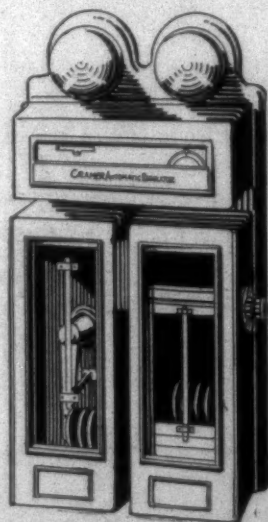
HYATT BEARINGS FOR LINE SHAFTS

Every Pound of Cotton You Use

ONE CENT LESS



Parks-Cramer High Duty Humidifier. Most evaporative value per dollar of investment.



The Parks-Cramer Humidity and Temperature Regulator. Makes for uniform conditions.

TAKE the back of an old envelope and even a dull pencil—and it wouldn't take very long to figure out what one cent saved on every pound of cotton you manufacture would mean to you, would it?

Try it.

And underneath the figures make this memorandum:

"My humidifying apparatus is so many years old. I don't even recall just when I put it in. Never thought much about the subject since. Seemed so simple. And yet—seems as if I recall my friend Flanders saying something about big savings with Parks-Cramer stuff. Said he saved the equivalent of better'n a cent on every pound of cotton that came into his mill. And come to think of it, his old apparatus was put in the same year as mine. I wonder how they do it. Wonder if it wouldn't be well to ask some of 'em to come and see me. Chances are that wouldn't cost anything. Think I'll write them today."

Parks-Cramer Co.

Fitchburg

Boston

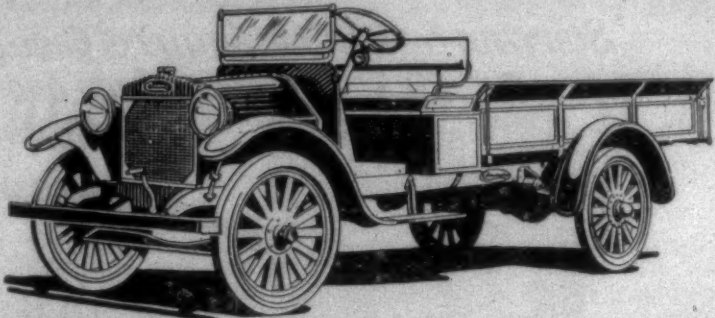
Charlotte

Commerce TRUCKS

Will Solve Textile Transportation Problems

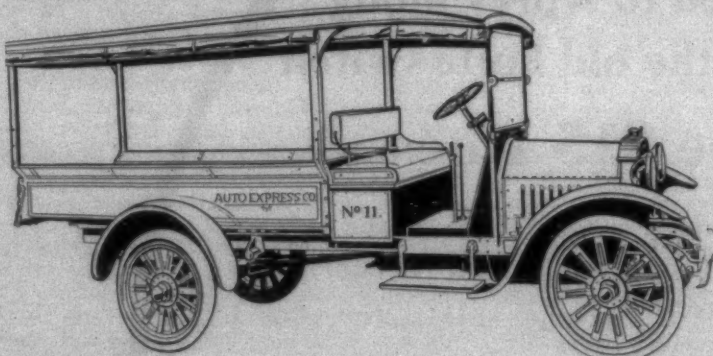
The years of consistent, satisfactory performance back of Commerce Trucks in the commercial field command your consideration.

Loading space—9 feet 2 inches, width 44 inches by 12 inches deep



Model EA	With Flare Board Express Body, Solid Tires	\$1565
Model EA	With Flare Board Express Body 35x5 Pneumatic Cord Tires	\$1690

Loading space—9 feet 2 inches, width 44 in. by 12 in. deep.



Model EH	WITH EXPRESS CANOPY TOP BODY SOLID TIRES	\$1630
Model EH	WITH EXPRESS CANOPY TOP BODY 35x5 PNEUMATIC CORD TIRES	\$1755

HIGHWAY, field and time conditions practically call for the use of pneumatic cord tire equipment in the Southeast. Exhaustive experiments conducted by both truck and tire manufacturers have conclusively proven that pneumatic cord tires increase the life of trucks, permit greater speed, give better traction, tripple tire mileage, bouble carrying capacity and are more economical.

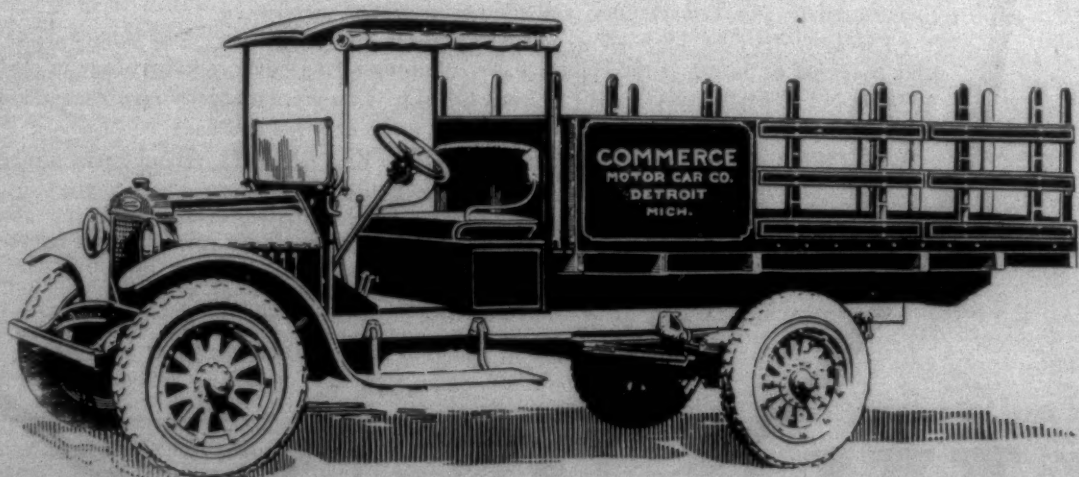
Commerce Trucks were the first to adopt pneumatic cord tires as standard equipment.

Model ES, with stake body
solid tires \$1655

Model EPS, with stake
body 36x6 Pneumatic Cord
Tires \$2050

134 INCH WHEELBASE, EQUIPPED
WITH POWER TIRE PUMP.

LOADING SPACE—120 INCHES LONG
BY 60 INCHES WIDE.



Southern Motors Corporation

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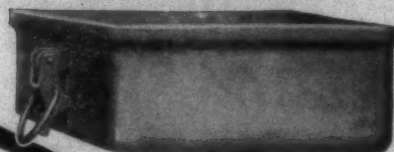
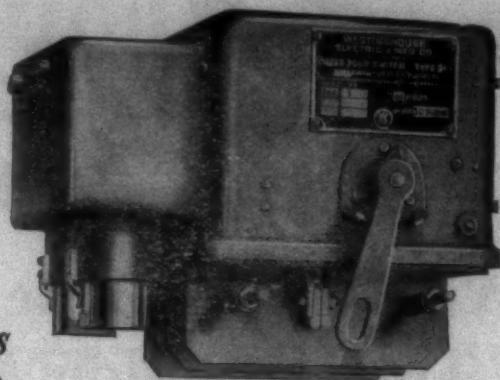
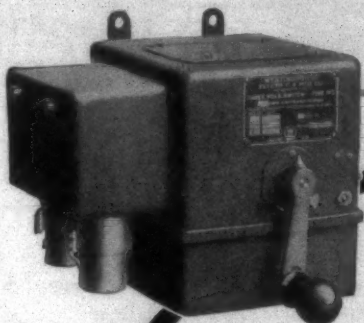
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Continental Red Seal Motor, Spicer
Universal Joints, Torbensen rear
axle with Timken Bearings, Zenith
Carburetor, Detroit Gear Company's
Transmission, Willard Storage Bat-
tery, Detroit Steel Products Springs,
Jacox Steering Gear, Own Specially
Designed Cast Tank Radiator.

-And Now The Type 815-

*Starting Switch for Squirrel Cage Motors
from one-half to
10 Horsepower*



Now that this switch
is available at a moderate
cost, you will not need to worry along
with the drawbacks of the old knife switch

What the Type 815 Does

- Protects the motor against overloads.
- Protects both man and equipment against accidental starting of motor should power unexpectedly return.
- Lowers the fire risk.
- Helps to lower maintenance costs.

QUICK MAKE AND BREAK—When once started in either opening or closing direction, action of contacts is automatic and instantaneous, and cannot be stopped or retarded.

ROLLING CONTACTS—Arcing is confined to the tips of contacts. The rolling action of contacts prevents roughing or pitting of the contact seats. A strong spring holds contacts firmly in closed position.

CURRENT-CARRYING PARTS ENCLOSED—This precautionary measure safeguards the employee.

CONDUIT OR OPEN WIRING—Knockout holes at top and back.

ACCIDENTAL STARTING OF MOTOR PREVENTED—Hand reset protects workman and equipment against accidental starting of the motor.

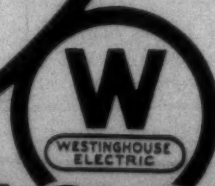
RID OF THE OIL NUISANCE—Switch fitted with asbestos-lined tank and asbestos barriers so that oil need be used only when presence of explosive gases makes it necessary.

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East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Westinghouse



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY AUGUST 21 1919

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The Dutch Textile Industry And The War

By Trade Commissioner Arthur H. Redfield, The Hague, in Report to Department of Commerce.

The present extent of the Dutch textile industry can be gauged by the fact that in 1918 a manufacturers' directory named in the Netherlands 68 cotton mills, 73 woolen mills, 57 linen and damask factories, and 2 silk-manufacturing establishments. Of the 68 cotton-manufacturing establishments, 23 had an employed personnel of 9,839 and used 20,377 metric horsepower. Thirteen of the 73 woolen mills had 2,145 persons on their pay roll and used 3,260 metric horsepower. Of the 57 linen and damask manufacturing establishments, 11 employed 1,263 persons and consumed 1,507 horsepower.

No complete enumeration or statistics of manufacturing establishments in the Netherlands exist for a latter date than 1912. The Central Bureau of Statistics is preparing a census of manufactures as of the year 1916, but this has not yet appeared. It may be noted that in 1912 there were already 602 textile-manufacturing establishments of all kinds, employing 54,594 persons. Of these factories, 205 had an average personnel of 16.2; 115 an average of 36.8; 103 an average of 215.5; 82 an average of 72.4; 76 an average of 5; 14 an average of 648; and 7 an average of 1,348.

On May 1, 1914, the textile industry employed 55,781 persons, of whom 28,833 were adult males (over 17 years of age), 13,511 were adult females, 6,318 were males under 17 years of age, and 7,119 were females under 17. By May 1, 1916, the total number of employees had increased to 57,462, of whom 29,366 were adult males, 14,568 were adult females, 6,304 were males under 17, and 7,224 were females under 17. On May 1, 1918, the number of employees had dropped to 37,279, in consequence of the slack conditions due to lack of fuel and raw materials. Of these, 20,289 were adult males, 9,324 adult females, 3,404 were males under 17, and 4,262 females under 17.

The Dutch textile industry centers in two well-recognized districts. The first is the Twente, as the southern and eastern parts of the present Province of Overijssel are known. The industry has overflowed into the eastern end of Gelderland as well. The Twente has the distinct advantage of lying between

northern Germany and the port of Amsterdam. The Overijssel Canal gives cheap transportation for both the raw materials and the finished products. For a labor supply the factories can count on a population skilled for generations in the trade and (until recently) satisfied with moderate wages.

The second district includes the northern and eastern sections of North Brabant. It owes its inception to the high municipal taxes of the seventeenth century, which drove the early manufacturers to establish themselves in the barren, sandy heaths of North Brabant, where land was cheap and labor could be cheaply hired. Generations of experience in textile making have created a supply of skilled labor and have firmly entrenched the industry in that section of the country.

Enschede, in the Twente, is the chief center of the cotton industry. Twenty-three of the sixty-six cotton spinning and weaving establishments listed by the manufacturers' directory previously referred to were located in this city or the neighboring village of Lonneker. A second group of cotton mills is scattered through other towns of the Twente, such as Aalten, Almelo, Borne, Bredevoort, Delden, Deventer, Groenlo, Haaksbergen, Hengelo, Neede, Oldenzaal, Veenendaal, and Winterwijk. In North Brabant the towns of Eindhoven, Helmond, and Horst are the leading cotton centers. Two cotton mills are found in Leyden and one in Rotterdam.

Cotton printing is centered chiefly at Enschede; establishments are found, however, in Haarlem, Rotterdam, Leyden, Helmond, and Veenendaal.

Tilburg, in North Brabant, contains 42 out of the 73 woolen mills listed; Enschede follows with 7. Geldrop and Eindhoven, in North Brabant, and Almelo, Hengelo, and Haaksbergen are other centers.

Sheets are made chiefly at Enschede, Mierlo, and Helmond; blankets at Leyden, Tilburg, and Maastricht; and quilts at Amsterdam, Delden, Enschede, and Leyden.

In other textile raw materials, for which the Netherlands is entirely dependent on importation, the Dutch mills had to face a constantly decreasing supply. Net imports of

raw wool amounted to 8,137 metric tons in 1913, 5,691 tons in 1914, 8,666 tons in 1915, 6,962 tons in 1916, 5,448 tons in 1917, and only 124 tons in 1918. Similarly, net imports of woolen yarns amounted to 11,617 tons in 1913, 39,906 tons in 1914, 1,967 tons in 1915, 574 tons in 1916, 536 tons in 1917, and 1 ton in 1918. The available supply of imported cotton was 276,370 tons in 1913, 206,810 tons in 1914, 86,374 tons in 1915, 40,953 tons in 1916, 9,888 tons in 1917, and 188 tons in 1918. Of cotton yarns, the net imports in 1913 were 98,724 metric tons; in 1914, 133,692 tons; in 1915, 32,297 tons; in 1916, 35,805 tons; in 1917, 16,455 tons; and in 1918, 101 tons. Net imports of silk were 8 tons in 1913, 5 tons in 1914, and 1 ton in 1916. After 1916 imports of raw silk ceased.

The outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, found the textile industry in the Netherlands, as generally throughout Europe, suffering from the dull conditions of trade that followed the financial derangement due to the Balkan War. A great deal of Austrian yarn, which had lost its market in the Balkans, was dumped on the Netherlands market, to the detriment of the domestic industry. The prices of cotton, high for those times, gave only a small margin to the spinners. The first perceptible effect of the war was to cut off suddenly the supply of cotton. The Dutch factories in August and September generally reduced their working hours, and the spinning establishments took to making the fine sizes of thread and yarn, with the idea of economizing as far as possible the limited stocks of raw cotton. By October the sharp fall in cotton prices in the American market that followed upon the declaration of war allowed the Dutch spinners to buy at advantageous prices. More fortunate than other manufacturers, they had the direct service of the Holland-American Line to transport the raw material. Although many factories lost 10 per cent of their personnel through the mobilization of the Dutch Army, on the whole conditions at the close of 1914 were far better than had been hoped for.

The year 1915 was generally a favorable one. The spinneries

worked the full year at remunerative prices, as did the weaving establishments, whose prosperity depends in large measure upon that of the spinneries. An adequate supply of cotton was assured through the Holland-America Line. Interned soldiers and Belgian refugees filled the places left vacant by the mobilization; many of these were already skilled in the textile trades.

In 1916, as in the preceding year, the Dutch spinning and weaving establishments worked the full year through at remunerative prices. There was no noticeable unemployment; a new spinnery was erected at Hengelo. There was no lack of raw materials. Prices were high, however, and deliveries of raw materials were beset with delays and formalities, especially as the blockade system of the Allies came into effective operation. In the last months of the year the rationing of coal was begun. With a view to saving daylight the noon dinner period was cut to 30 minutes, and the Saturday half holiday was given up. The weaveries were later compelled to extend the dinner period to a full hour, and some of the spinneries served hot food at the factory.

At the beginning of 1917 demand was still brisk and orders were plentiful. Difficulties in securing raw materials began to cut down the production. The factories were compelled to reduce their working hours and at times to shut down entirely. The spinning establishments at Hengelo, which had worked 2,625 hours in 1916, worked only 1,583 hours in 1917. At Borne the working hours of the spinneries were reduced from 56½ a week to 44, and by the beginning of June the factories had stopped altogether. Small shipments of raw materials in June and in September allowed resumption of operations on the basis of 30 hours a week; but the hours were reduced later to 24 and finally to 16 a week. At the end of the year many factories in the Twente were shutting down entirely.

Many Mills Closed During 1918.

The year 1918 was considered the worst year of the "crisis" period. The lack of raw materials became even more acute. The woolen mills

(Continued on page 27.)

Deploring Attempt to Investigate Cotton Manufacturing Costs

Declaring that South Carolina will lose \$50 to every dollar saved by a decline in the price of cotton goods, J. F. Jacobs of Clinton, S. C., has addressed an open letter to Congressman James F. Byrnes criticising and deploring his activities in his attempts to bring the cotton manufacturing industry under the spotlight of federal investigating committees. Mr. Jacobs calls attention to the fact that less than one yard of cotton goods out of every fifty manufactured in this State is consumed by South Carolinians while, on the other hand, the South Carolina cotton mills consumed over half the cotton grown in the State.

People from many walks of life benefit from the higher prices obtained for cotton goods, Mr. Jacobs says, from the cotton mill employee to the cotton grower himself who eventually gets a much better price for his cotton if textiles are in demand in good prices.

Mr. Jacobs was impelled in his step by the activities of Congressman Byrnes who introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives a few days ago directing the Federal Trade Commission to ascertain and report to Congress the cost of manufacturing various grades of cotton cloths for the year 1919, the manufacturer's selling price and the retailer's cost price and selling price.

The text of the letter follows:
James F. Byrnes, M. C.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Byrnes:

Noting that you have introduced

a resolution in the House of Representatives directing the Federal Trade Commission to ascertain and report to Congress the cost of manufacturing the various grades of cotton into yarn and cotton cloths for the year 1919, the manufacturer's selling price and the retailer's cost price, I submit this open letter to protest in behalf of the whole people of South Carolina against this action which only tends to increase the difficulties under which the general public is now laboring. The price of cotton has been fairly steadily advancing for upwards of a month until under the pressure of the proposed investigation and action of congress, looking to reducing the high cost of living, not only cotton but practically all other products are showing recessions in price. This is due to the fact that the buyer stays off the market if there is any prospect of a decline in the market and cotton manufacturers naturally cease their purchases of cotton if they have any good reason for believing that influences are at work to reduce either the price of the manufactured product or the price of the raw product. The net result is a decline in upward tendency, injury to the cotton planters as well as to the cotton manufacturers, and through injury to those two classes the cotton mill operatives also, whose wages were gradually being advanced, and injury to the general trade and general interests of the State.

I wish to point out the fact that South Carolina manufacturers more

than half of her own cotton crop and the cotton goes to the world as a manufactured product rather than a raw product and an attack upon the price of the manufactured product is therefore an attack upon the interest of the whole people of South Carolina, who are dependent upon the price of the product whether manufactured or raw.

In discussing this matter with a cotton manufacturer the writer elicited the fact that this manufacturer had withdrawn entirely from the cotton market, hoping to secure his supply of cotton for the fall and winter at a decidedly lower level owing to your activity in Congress in this particular.

I know that as a patriotic South Carolinian you do not desire to injure the people of South Carolina, but injury is bound to result when you undertake to lower the price of the principal manufactured commodity that South Carolina has to offer to the world in exchange for the goods which must come from other parts of the world. South Carolina does not consume one yard of goods out of fifty which she manufactures. If the price of cotton goods is reduced it will tend to reduce the price of cotton also. South Carolina will lose \$50 by a decline in the price of cotton goods to every one dollar that you save to the consumers of cotton goods in the State.

There is no doubt profiteering in various industries, in some cases by manufacturers, in some cases by farmers, but the whole world is in process of adjusting its charges for

services to the buying power of the dollar. Congress is responsible for the financial inflation which has reduced the buying power of the dollar, and all the hunting which you do for the profiteer will accomplish little. Congress, with its legislation under war conditions has brought about this inflation of credit, and inflation of money supply resulting in the deduction of buying power of money, or the inflation in the price of labor and commodities. If Congress will let the people alone they will gradually adjust themselves to this higher basis of prices. Injury to business interests of all kinds does not come from high price levels or low price levels, but from wild fluctuations of prices, requiring general readjustments of personal standards of living and of business relations.

Persons of fixed incomes whether from interest on bonds, dividends from stocks, etc., or from fixed salaries necessarily suffer when there is an increase in the cost of living, but they are the last to suffer when there is a decrease in the cost of living. Some classes suffer when prices are advancing, notably the lender and the man of fixed income. Other classes suffer when there is a decline in the cost of living, notably, the borrower and the persons dependent upon the price of raw products, ordinary labor, or of manufactured materials. Hence it should be the effort of Congress to steady things instead of upsetting by agitation against this, that, or the other market.

We should remember that just at

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

Victor Mill Starch is a clean, thin-boiling starch, and makes better looking goods than any starch on the market. It carries the weight into the cloth and is cheaper in the end.

The Price is right and we can ship promptly. Thousands of satisfied users is the best evidence of its merits and we will gladly furnish upon request names of mills that have been our customers for years.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

SOUTHERN AGENT,

JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Traveling Representative

J. J. HLER, Greenville, S. C.

this time we are selling to the world millions of dollars worth of surplus products, and as long as the world is starving and in need of every type of commodity the world will bid high for our surplus. It is to our profit to sell the surplus at a high price. Any effort to reduce the high cost of living by reducing the prices of American products, especially those which go to export is bound to react severely upon American trade, American agricultural and manufacturing interests and also transportation and all other interests.

In behalf, therefore, of the people of South Carolina, I write thus publicly to urge you to desist from attacks upon the cotton manufacturing interests of South Carolina. You have but to examine the cotton market for the last few days since you have taken this step, and since the news has been published in the daily press of this proposed action by Congress to see that all the markets are reflecting adversely the effect of the agitation.

Congress cannot improve conditions by reducing the sources of income of our people, especially on products which go so largely to export as cotton and cotton goods, and any political party which is responsible for purposely reducing the prices of these commodities will unquestionably be held responsible by the people of this country for the resulting injury. Labor is up and that fixes raw materials at a higher price, and manufactured products at a still higher price. Every man, whether in trade, transportation, manufacture or agriculture, or merely engaged in professional pursuits, needs now industrial peace as the world needs political peace. Let the people alone and they will under economic law soon adjust themselves to the higher cost of labor and the higher cost of material. This adjustment must take place owing to the disturbance of the value of our circulating medium through the enormous inflation incident to war expenditures, not only in this country but abroad.

Congress cannot reduce prices of goods purchased from abroad and therefore cannot affect the high cost of living so far as our foreign purchases are concerned. Why should it undertake to reduce the income of our people at home on the products which they have to sell to the people of other countries? How can it advantage South Carolinians to make cotton and cotton goods to be sold to Germany at a lower price than now obtains? Our people have suffered much from interference at Washington with the general economic principles governing trade.

What we need now is to best let alone to adjust affairs to the new standard of money value under the law of supply and demand. Congress has surely made enough mistakes to excuse us from the effect of still other unnecessary tinkering with our economic problems. The price of cotton goods is fixed by the world demand for goods and not merely by the supply of cotton. Before the war cotton was so high that the cotton manufacturers had no profit in its manufacture, and many of our mills failed as a result

and are now owned by Northern capitalists. They are having a prosperous period now, but the mills are operating under a terrible handicap of inefficiency of labor. It seems as if the whole world has a desire to quit work. All industries are suffering from inefficiency of labor resulting in small production, high cost of manufacture, or high cost of agricultural products, but Congress can't mend things by meddling unless you can evolve some plan whereby you can make everybody go to work and work sufficiently so as to increase production, which is the great world problem today.

Carnegie Once a Doffer Boy.

Andrew Carnegie, who died last week, was once a mill boy. The following was taken from the reports of his death carried in the papers last week:

"He struggled through poverty as a boy and ever after retained the memory of it as a stimulus for his gifts.

"I was born in poverty," he once said, "and would not exchange its sacred memory with the richest millionaire's son. Give me the life of the boy whose mother is nurse, seamstress, washerwoman, cook, teacher, angel and saint, all in one, and whose father is guide, exemplar and friend."

"Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835, the son of a poor weaver. At 11 he came with his parents to America and settled in Allegheny, Pa.

"Carnegie's first job was in a linen mill as bobbin boy, for which he received 20 cents a day. Next he became a messenger in the Pittsburg office of the Ohio Telegraph Company and in his spare time learned telegraphy.

"Starting as telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania railroad at \$25 a month, Carnegie worked his way to division superintendent in Pittsburg of the railroad. He was secretary for Col. Thomas Scott, then division superintendent, when Scott gave him a tip. He advised the boy to invest in Adams Express stock.

"Carnegie had no money, but his mother mortgaged the little home she had built with her savings, and gave him \$600. Carnegie bought 10 shares of stock. That was the beginning of his prosperous career."

New Publication.

The Morse Chain Company of Ithaca, N. Y., has just issued their Publication No. 14, devoted to large power drives. The catalog shows Morse chains as applied to 100 h. p. up to 5,000 h. p. drives. Many large power drives are illustrated and described, including the largest chain drives in the world, which is a 5,000 h. p. Morse silent chain drive from water wheels to generator at the Ox Bow hydro-electric plant. The catalog contains full data necessary for the filling of inquiries and securing estimates and details of chain drives. A section entitled "Supplementary Information" anticipates the questions of those not entirely familiar with chain drives, and gives brief answers to pertinent inquiries.

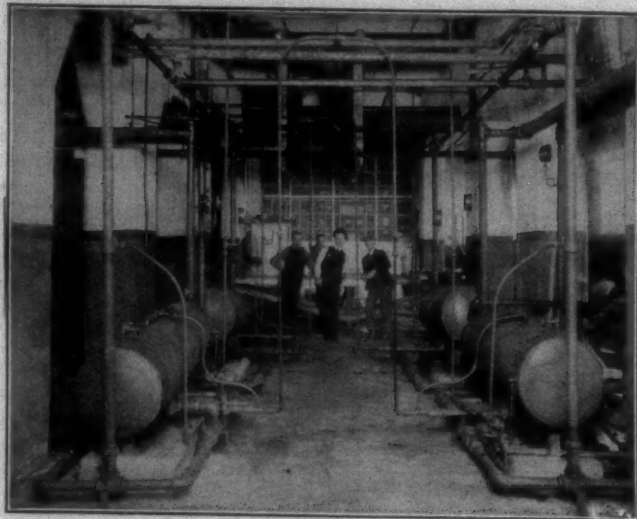
You Have Picked The Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feeder To Handle Your Condensation

you may rest assured that you have selected the quality pump, the double-action coal saver and the "Greatest coal saver ever offered the steam plant."

You may have paid a few dollars more for the better pump—the superior machine. You have simply added to the dividend-paying assets of your plant. Our machines are easily connected and at little expense, without any loss of power at your plant.

You will soon have the service and the satisfaction which comes with the Farnsworth guarantee. It will be a pleasure to note that you have cut your fuel cost and are saving many tons of coal. You have saved time and labor by eliminating your piston type pump—you are now feeding the hot condensate into the boilers at a temperature much higher than your steam pump could or would handle it. You are saving all your heat units by means of the closed system.

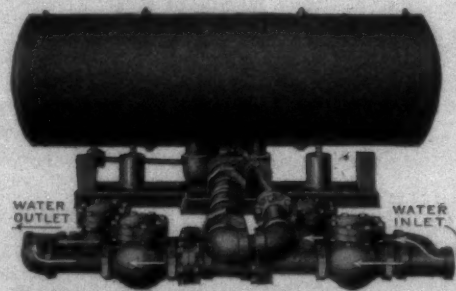
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CLOSED SYSTEM

This is a large plant "Farnsworth equipped." Four large machines are in operation in this big paper mill. We have a system to handle the condensation at your plant.

Place this machine above your boilers. Discharge all your high pressure traps directly into it. Any L. P. condensation you have in scattered buildings drain to a Farnsworth Condensation pump, which will pump it to this Farnsworth Duplex Boiler feeder. By this Closed System all condensation is held under pressure and fed directly into boilers at a high temperature. This is our method of conserving heat units and thus saving coal.



The Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feeder
THE ACME OF SIMPLICITY.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF FARNSWORTH MACHINES.

"Shut down one of five 200-hp. boilers—saved 20% of coal pile."—Empire Oil Works, Oil City, Pa.

"Have had use of machines for past 15 months—giving very satisfactory service, effecting a saving of at least 50% of the steam system."—Easton Furniture Mfg. Co., Easton, Md.

"We are glad to advise that we have already installed your system in our old buildings and have an extra system for our new addition—giving good service, in fact, doing everything you claimed it would."—Taubel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The machine installed here in our factory by you some time ago, under the guarantee that it would handle the condensed steam in our radiators and return the same to the boiler has performed this service satisfactorily and we are pleased with the result."—United Metal Manufacturing Co., Norwich, Conn.

"Temperature of water on feed line at times as high as 335 degrees. Pleased to report that your closed system has made a very substantial saving in our coal consumption."—Adam Scheidt Brewing Co., Norristown, Pa.

Farnsworth Company

Engineers and Manufacturers of Condensation Pumps
218 Washington St., Conshohocken, Penna.

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Manufacturers and Distributors for Canada

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Inc.,
Sole Agents and Distributors Pacific Coast

Write at once for literature explaining the advantages of the Farnsworth Closed system. Send this information—H. P. of boilers, sketch showing connections, traps, etc.

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Supplying Cotton Mills with
Water for 30 Years

Improved Rice Dobby Chain

reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

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Clark's Weave Room Calculations

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

(Continued from last week.)

To find the cloth constant, knowing percentages of warp and of filling, contraction and sizing in warp, and contraction in filling:

RULE 24: Subtract the percentages of warp contraction and sizing from 1 and multiply by 840 and by the percentage of sized warp in the cloth. Subtract the percentage of filling contraction from 1, and multiply by 840 and by the percentage of filling in the cloth. The sum of the two products is the cloth constant to be used to allow for contraction and sizing.

EXAMPLE 1: No 3 sail duck is 22-in. wide, has 29 ends of 7/4 ply warp and 22 picks of 7/5 ply filling to the square inch. It weighs 16 ounces per yard or 1 yard per pound. Warp is 57% and filling 43% of the cloth weight. No sizing is used on such coarse ply warps so that factor is eliminated. If the warp contraction is 15% and filling contraction 20%, what is the cloth constant?

ANSWER:
Warp: $840 \times .85 \times .57 = 406.98$
Filling: $840 \times .80 \times .43 = 288.96$

Cloth constant = 695.94, say 696.

EXAMPLE 2: A heavy sheeting is woven 36-in., 48 × 48, 3 yds. per lb. Warp 53%, filling 47%. Warp contraction 8½%, sizing on warp 7%, filling contraction 8½%. What is the cloth constant?

ANSWER:
Warp: $840 \times .845 \times .53 = 376.19$
Filling: $840 \times .915 \times .47 = 361.24$

Cloth constant = 737.43, say 737.

EXAMPLE 3: A sheeting is woven 36-in., 56 × 60, 21s.24s, 4 yds. per lb. Warp 54%, filling 46%. Warp contraction 8%, sizing on warp 7%, filling contraction 7%. What is the cloth constant?

ANSWER:
Warp: $840 \times .85 \times .54 = 385.56$
Filling: $840 \times .93 \times .46 = 359.35$

Cloth constant = 744.91, say 745.

EXAMPLE 4: A print cloth is woven 38½-in., 64 × 60, 30s.40s, 5.35 yds. per lb. Warp 60%, filling 40%. Warp contraction 6%, sizing on warp 6%, filling contraction 6½%. What is the cloth constant?

ANSWER:
Warp: $840 \times .88 \times .60 = 443.52$
Filling: $840 \times .935 \times .40 = 314.16$

Cloth constant = 757.68, say 758.

EXAMPLE 5: A grey shirting is woven 40-in., 80 × 72, 50s.60s, 6.80 yds. per lb. Warp 57%, filling 43%. Warp contraction 5.2%, sizing on warp 5%, filling contraction 6.3%. What is the cloth constant?

ANSWER:
Warp: $840 \times .898 \times .57 = 429.96$
Filling: $840 \times .937 \times .43 = 338.44$

Cloth constant = 768.40, say 768.

EXAMPLE 6: An India linon is woven 30-in., 88 × 80, 60s.100s, 11.35 yds. per lb. Warp 65%, filling 35%. Warp contraction 4.8%, sizing on warp 4%, filling contraction 5.7%. What is the cloth constant?

ANSWER:

Warp: $840 \times .912 \times .65 = 497.95$

Filling: $840 \times .943 \times .35 = 277.24$

Cloth constant = 775.19, say 775.

To find cloth constant, knowing width, weight, construction, and average yarn count:

RULE 25: Multiply width in inches by yards per pound and by total threads per square inch; divide product by average yarn count.

The above may be expressed, by transposition of basic formula 1, as

BYT

FORMULA 3: $C = \frac{A}{BYT}$

EXAMPLE: A print cloth is woven 39-in., 68 × 72, 30s.40s, 4.75 yds. per lb. Average yarn count is 34.1s. What is the cloth constant?

ANSWER: $C = \frac{39 \times 4.75 \times 140}{34.1} = 676.19$

760 cloth constant.

CONSTRUCTION CALCULATIONS.

The number of warp ends and of filling picks per square inch, that is, the sley and the pick, are often referred to as the "construction" of the cloth.

Staple plain cloths with a large number of ends per inch are made with fine yarns, and the coarser the yarn the fewer threads used per square inch. The same yarns may be used in different construction, however, according to the openness of the fabric desired. There is a limit, depending on the diameter of the yarn, to the number of ends of any count that can be used but the fabric can be made as open as desired and in some instances fine yarns are used in very coarse constructions.

In plain cloths for ordinary purposes it is usually found best to have the sley and pick approximate to secure best results. In the United States it is customary to have the sley slightly exceed the pick. In England it would seem that the contrary is the case, that there are usually slightly more picks than ends. If the sley and pick are the same the cloth is said to have a "square" construction. There are certain constructions for certain goods that are more or less standard in each country. For instance in the United States the typical construction for coarse sheeting is 48 square (48 ends and 48 picks per square inch), but sheetings of different qualities are made from as coarse as 40x40 up to 68x68. The typical print cloth construction is 64 square, though subcount prints may be as open as 48x48 in some cases, while fine prints may run up to 88x88 or even above. Some tobacco cloths are made in constructions as coarse as 8x8 ends per square inch while some imported transparent Swiss organdies or fine French lawns, for women's collars, come in constructions as fine as 180x180. The first has 16 and the latter 360 threads per square inch; these probably mark the limits in staple plain cloths.

In passing it may be noted that while canvas and duck have comparatively coarse constructions they probably average finer in construction

(Continued on page 27.)

S. T. A. QUESTIONNAIRE

Two questionnaires being sent out to members of the Southern Textile Association are printed this week. One is by the Committee on Spinning and the other by the Committee on Power Plants. Members of the Association are urged to fill in the blanks and send in to the chairmen of the committees as soon as possible so that the information can be compiled before the meeting in Charlotte October 24-25.

Southern Textile Association
J. B. Harris, Chairman
Committee on Spinning
 Greenwood, S. C.

Dear Sir:—

Will you please answer the following questions, giving us the value of your experience so that we may compile the information in a paper for the Southern Textile Association that will give the combined experience of all our members on the following important questions.

If you cannot answer all of the questions please answer as many as you can and if there is not sufficient blank space, use another sheet of paper marking it with the number of the question.

As far as possible give your reason for the answer and any other information you think will be valuable.

Thanking you for your assistance and hoping you will be able to attend our Charlotte meeting, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. B. Harris, Chairman.

Question No. 1.—Does it pay to have spindles "plumbed" every year or does it do just as well to "plumb" them one year and set the spindles at the top the next year? In other words does the results justify the expense of overhauling spinning thoroughly every year?

Answer

Question No. 2.—When "plumbing" spindles do you level the ring rails cross-ways as well as length-ways How do you do this?

Answer

Question No. 3.—What is the best distance to set guide wires from top of spindles on No. 30s warp? Give your reasons?

Answer

Question No. 4.—What is the best remedy for roving and thread "lapping up" around steel rolls?

Answer

Question No. 5.—What size band do you use to drive your spindles, that is how many bands to the pound? Is it made of roving or yarn? How many turns per inch in roving and what size roving? What is the size of your whorls?

Answer

Question No. 6.—Can you get more twist with a band of small diameter than with a band of large diameter? Give your reasons.

Answer

Question No. 7.—Do you have spinners do their own cleaning or do you have extra help clean the frames? If you use extra help for cleaning explain whether you have made any saving or whether it costs more.

Answer

Question No. 8.—Do you oil lifting rods?

Answer

Question No. 9.—Which is the best method of running a traverse on 40s filling up slow or down slow? Which method will best prevent the filling pulling off in buches in the cloth?

Answer

Question No. 10.—What spindle speed will give the best results on 40s filling? On 30s warp?

Answer

Question No. 11.—Is it best to have several doffers work on one frame at a time or each doffer to have so many frames by himself?

Answer

Question No. 12.—What is the best method of using up filling that has become dirty by falling on the floor or has oil on it?

Answer

Question No. 13.—What is the best method to run warper drums forward or backward? Give your reasons.

Answer

Question No. 14.—How many yards per minute should go through a warper on No. 30s warp using a 4x5 spool?

Answer

Question No. 15.—What idea have you developed in your room that has made a noticeable improvement in the running of your spinning?

Answer

Question No. 16.—What do you consider the greatest need of the spinning rooms of the South today?

Answer

Questionnaire for Power Plant Southern Textile Association S. B. Rhea, Chairman.

1. How many spindles, and the average numbers yarn in your mill?

Answer

2. What kind of power purchased or generated on premises?

Answer

3. Engine with mechanical drive?

Answer

4. What is the average horse-power or K.W.?

Answer

5. How much coal used in the 24 hour day?

Answer

6. How many hours do you run per day?

Answer

7. How much coal you set aside for night run?

Answer

8. How much coal do you burn per horse-power? (Base your coal in the 24 hour run, and for the months of June, July and August all coal burnt.)

Answer

9. What was the best showing you ever made in any plant within the past ten years?

Answer

10. If you ever measured your feed-water, what evaporation was it, and what temperature?

Answer

11. Is engine condensing or non-condensing?

Answer

12. If you ever used a flowmeter, how many pounds per horse-power?

Answer

13. What coal per horse-power would modern economy be?

Answer

14. What evaporation would modern economy be?

Answer

15. What steam consumption be?

Answer

The above questions includes all steam used in mill, slashing, fire protection, etc.

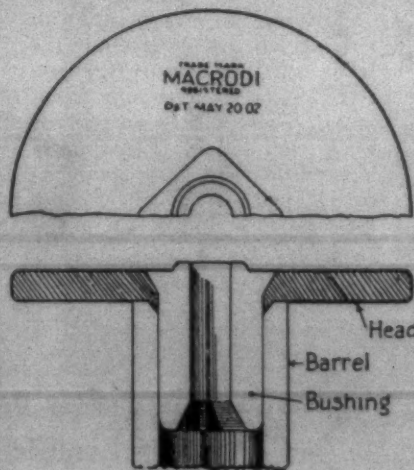
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after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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Sold in the South also by Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro, N. C.; General Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; and other leading mill supply houses.

U. S. Cotton 62 Per Cent of World's Output.

Washington.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has made a survey of United States cotton exports, with the result that it appears that the United States produces 62 per cent of the cotton of the world. While efforts encouraged by governmental aid are being made in several countries to stimulate production there appears now to be no serious prospect of any interference with the lead that this country has in the cotton markets of the world. Germany, with one-sixteenth of the spindles of the world, is waiting to become a customer for 1,000,000 bales a year.

Advance statistics for June indicate that exports of raw cotton during that month amounted to 321,843,929 pounds, valued at \$101,415,702. The imports for the same period were 8,534,301 pounds, invoiced at \$3,206,070.

Of the imports, 4,138,931 pounds came from Egypt, 3,410,017 from Peru, 493,014 pounds from Hayti, 410,235 pounds from China, 296,535 from British India, 128,628 pounds from England, 27,805 pounds from Panama, 20,000 pounds from Ecuador, 8,974 pounds from Dominican Republic, and 462 pounds from Portugal. The shipments from England originated in Egypt, while those credited to Panama came from Peru.

Domestic exports of unmanufactured cotton in June were 3,710 bales, or 1,898,656 pounds of cotton linters, valued at \$142,768; 104 bales of Sea Island cotton, valued at \$20,501; and 628,171 bales, or 319,902,994 pounds, of upland and other cotton, valued at \$101,252,433.

On the basis of value the United Kingdom took 54 per cent of the June exports, France 14 per cent, Japan 11 per cent and Sweden, Italy and Austria-Hungary each 4 per cent.

Of the total June shipments of cotton \$83,770,000 worth cleared through Southern ports, New Orleans leading with \$28,315,085, Galveston with \$28,097,261, Georgia with \$22,338,478, Virginia with \$2,833,593 and Maryland with \$168,000. From the Western districts \$9,373,303 worth cleared from Washington and \$183,445 from San Francisco. New York exported \$5,607,904 worth and Massachusetts \$620,532. Michigan shipped \$773,331 worth.

In June, 1914, domestic cotton exports amounted to 151,919,821 pounds, valued at \$18,725,444, and the imports to 24,505,039 pounds, valued at \$2,944,885. The cotton exports for June, 1919, were more than twice the quantity and nearly six times the value of the exports in June, 1914, with an increase in the average monthly price from \$0.123 to \$0.315 per pound. Imports for June, 1919, are about one-third the quantity of the June imports in 1914, but show an increase of \$261,185 in value, the average monthly import price increasing from \$0.120 in 1914 to \$0.371 in 1919.

The latest estimate of the Bureau of Census now available gives the world's production of commercial cotton grown in 1917 as 47,410,000 bales of 500 pounds net, while the

world's consumption of cotton for the year ending July 31, 1918, was 17,701,000 bales of 500 pounds net. More than one-half of the amount of commercial cotton grown on the globe is produced in the United States, the crop of 1917 constituting 62.1 per cent of the total world production. India produced 16.5 per cent of the total, Egypt 7.4 per cent, China 4.8 per cent, Russia 3.3

per cent, Brazil 2.3 per cent

The market for American cotton seems unlimited, in view of the exhausted stocks in Europe. A recent report from an American commercial attache estimates that Germany alone, with 10,000,000 spindles, will require 1,000,000 bales of cotton during the next year. Exports to Allied and neutral countries in Europe, too, have greatly increased

since the armistice was declared. Spain is lending Government assistance to increase cotton acreage, and the Egyptian crop shows increased acreage, but the product of those countries, India and China, Peru and other Latin-American countries combined cannot seriously interfere with the continued demand for United States cotton for some time to come.

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THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

Comfort is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

All These—Beauty, Durability, Convenience, Comfort, Economy

are the principal features of

QUICKBILT BUNGALOWS

Snug, attractive, well-planned, artistic, roomy little bungalows especially designed for attractive, industrial villages.

Built after the practical, thoroughly-proven Patented Garner Locking System, by which all sleepers, joists, panels, plates, rafters, etc., lock securely into each other, forming a type of substantial home that cannot easily be damaged and which will neither give, bend, crack, pucker nor warp, even under the greatest strain. Especially designed for the homes of bosses or operatives. The doubly secure process of erection warrants comfort, even in extremes of hot or cold weather.

QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

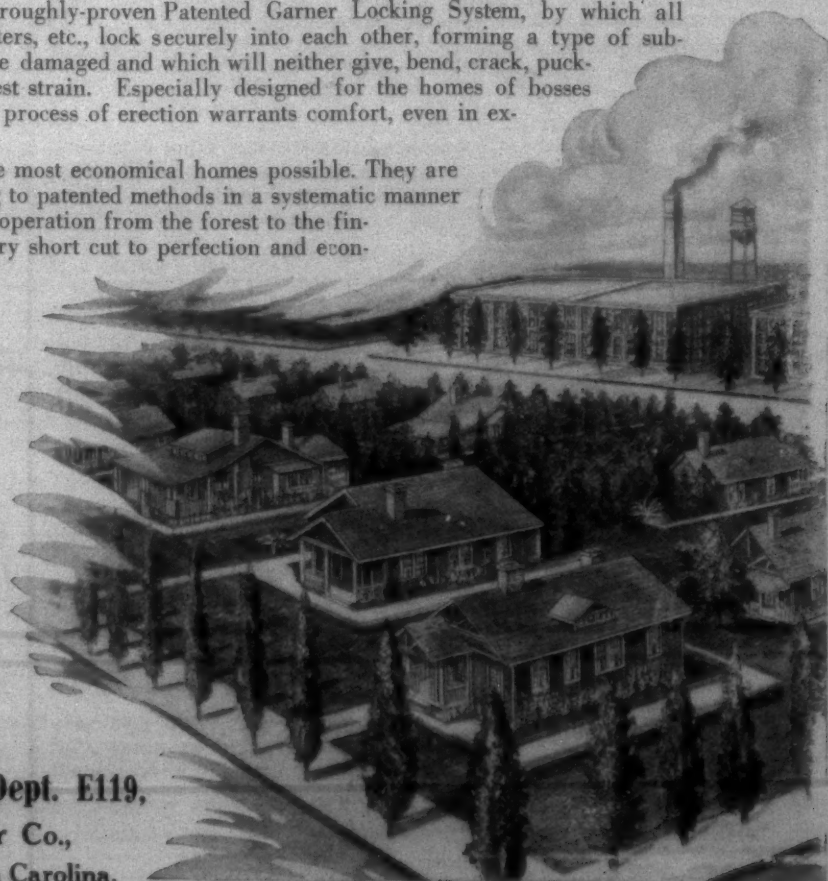
Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

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For fuller explanation address

QUICKBILT Bungalow Dept. E119,

**A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co.,
Charleston, . . . South Carolina.**



Rules for Enforcing the N. C. Child Labor Law.

Raleigh, N. C.—Following conferences with employers of children the child labor commission announced the rules and regulations suggested in Section 5 of the child labor bill which provides that the commission may make certain exceptions to the general law.

The commission, on the whole, found that those who want to employ children, were in harmony with the general idea and purpose of the measure; and believe that the rules worked out will be generally satisfactory. These rules follow:

1. No child of any age under 16 will be permitted to work in any of the occupations enumerated in the measure, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night. The law, itself, makes this rule mandatory.

2. No girl under 14 years of age shall be permitted to work in any of the places enumerated in the bill. The reason for this rule, says the commission, is that if the womanhood of the State is to be properly conserved in the future, girls of tender age should certainly not be allowed to run the dangers of association inherent in employment in public places.

3. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any of the places enumerated in the bill for more than eight hours a day.

4. Boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed in the enumerated occupations when the public school is not in session, when it

is shown the county superintendent of public welfare that the proposed employment is not likely to injure the health or the morals of the child. But in no case shall such employment be legal until a certificate has been issued by the county superintendent of public welfare on blanks furnished by the State commission. Before determining the question the county officer may, if he deems it necessary, require a physical examination of the child by the health officer or other practicing physician.

5. During the time that public school is in session boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years may be employed on the same conditions as above, provided that such continuous employment does not interfere with their school work. When school officials have provided for what is known as continuation schools and where arrangements have been made to make the outside employment a unit of the school work boys of this age may, in specific cases, be allowed to be occupied in employment during school hours for a limited time at the direction of the superintendent of schools.

The commission calls attention to the fact that the law does not prohibit the employment of children in occupations other than those enumerated, such as farming or domestic service. It is also assumed that it does not affect children who are kept by parents under their direct personal control or in or about places owned and operated by the parents, except for long or prohibited hours. The reason for this is

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Openers Pickers Willows Card Feeds Full Roller Cards Condensers Special Spinning Frames	Revolving Flat Cards Derby Doublers Roving Frames Spinning Frames Spoolers Twisters
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that parents are supposed to control and care for their own children, whenever they may be with them.

The law, says the commission, is a measure for child welfare, and it solicits the co-operation and aid of all people interested in aiding the officials in seeing that the letter and spirit of the law is carried out.

The Section 5 repeatedly referred to in the rules follows:

"No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter created."

Relief Granted Spray Cotton Mills.

Asheville, N. C.—Following a hearing held before Judge T. B. Finley, in Superior court here, during which attorneys for the Spray Cotton Mills, of Spray, filed a petition claiming that the Water and Power Company, B. Frank Mebane and others, were trying to ruin the mills by cutting off the water supply, the court granted an injunction preventing the water company from further injuring the mills pending settlement of the case.

The Spray mills, which are among the largest in the state, are principally owned by Dr. Karl von Ruck

of this city and they are represented at the hearing by Martin, Rollins and Wright, of Asheville, Manley, Hendren and Womble, of Winston-Salem, and Ivie and Dunn, of Spray. The mill company claims that the water company has torn down gangways, interfered with roads leading to the mills, by building fences across the roads and by taking possession of houses occupied by employees of the mills.

The water people are former owners of the mills, it seems, and when they sold the mills made a contract that no more than 500 horsepower would be used, if so the water was to be cut off. The water company contends that more water than contracted for is being used.

Restraining orders have been sent the sheriff at Spray, with instructions to serve them on the defendants at once. The case has attracted much attention, owing to the size of the mills and the prominence of the parties concerned.

\$1,000,000 Silk Mill Planned at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La.—The Osigian Silk Hosiery Mills will be organized here with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 to manufacture silk hose. A two-story building will be erected and in its basement will be an incubator plant for silkworms. For the present the raw material will be purchased. S. Odenheimer, president of the Lane Cotton Mills, will be president. Dr. V. K. Osigian, the promoter of the enterprise, is a Syrian versed in the culture of silkworms and in spinning silk.

The Economy of Sanitation

There are certain things that always seem to go together in this world—their very names stick together in our speech. Dirt, ignorance, disease, discontent—who would dare to say that they are not all of one brood?

Michelet spoke of the Dark Ages as "a thousand years without a bath." And it is known that great plagues swept the peoples, who died like flies. Mental stagnation and physical wretchedness accompanied the filth that was almost universal.

And thus it has always been with "The Great Unwashed." It is so today. And we need not look to foreign climes and "backward peoples" to find the evidence—it abounds in our midst and it fosters diseases whose contagion is a menace even to those personally clean.

Irrespective of health, what cleanly person does not know how refreshing it is to be clean, how it contributes to alertness and the feeling of vitality? Many progressive business houses encourage (and some require) their salesmen to take rooms with baths at the hotels where they stop. And this is a hard-headed business measure, not an indulgence of over-nice preferences.

Now, cleanliness has the same value for the man who produces as for the man who sells. His occupation may call for physical exertion, it may bring him in contact with dirt, it may leave him sweaty and grimy. All the more reason why he should enjoy a good wash before meals and a good shower when the day's work is over. The laborer can not and need not present the tailored and manicured appearance that may be of advantage to the salesman. But he should be as wholesomely clean as the "boss" himself. And no industry is fully efficient that does not provide him the facilities for washing and bathing—plenty of lavatories or wash sinks and plenty of showers.

Of course the virtue of cleanliness is universally admitted. It seems to be a common impression, however, that there is a class of people who are dirty by preference. Those whose memories run back a generation or two will easily recall a time when, even among "nice" people, keeping scrupulously clean was in a measure a matter of self-discipline, as shaving is to a majority of men today. But the convenience and attractiveness of modern plumbing fixtures

have, as one writer puts it, "turned one of the chilliest and most repulsive of the virtues into a luxury."

The same influence would, in time, overcome all lingering preferences for dirt. The transformation may not materialize in a day. But no manufacturer who has installed a really adequate equipment can fail to notice a gradual improvement in the general cleanliness and efficiency of employees. And no one who has not made such provision is in a position to argue the contrary.

But observe—"a really adequate plumbing equipment." What does that involve?

Well, it means, for one thing, a sufficient number of fixtures and a suitable and adequate place for them.

It means fixtures of proper character, too. Great strides have been made in the business of sanitary engineering in recent years. If a plumbing installation is old, that in itself would justify an investigation of it. It may need replacement, it may need repair, or it may be in good condition.

Many questions about your factory plumbing you can answer for yourself—there are certain defects that are obvious, such as cracked or broken parts. Would you yourself care to wash where the men do? Is the place wholesome and does it suggest cleanliness? The man who leaves the factory "dirty" may be the cleanest man in the lot—too clean to wash in a suspiciously dirty place.

What you can do, of course, to settle the question scientifically, is to call in a man who knows plumbing and can give expert advice—just as you consult a legal or medical adviser. That really seems like the sensible course to pursue, and it is being done in most progressive industries. Competent and conscientious advice and service are not hard to obtain, and the cost, small in the first place, is more than repaid in efficiency and morale. For the big industrial problems today center in the human element.

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Direct Selling of Cotton Urged.

How much difference should there be between the price that a farmer gets for his cotton and the price that the mills pays for the same cotton?

The North Carolina cotton mills paid about \$15,000,000 more for the cotton they used last year than the farmers received for it.

Getting down to a unit basis, the farmer who grew a bale of cotton lacked \$11.50 of getting what it was worth to the cotton mill.

A little of the \$11.50 went to the railroad for hauling the cotton to the mill. As most of the cotton consumed by the North Carolina mills is grown in North Carolina and nearby sections of South Carolina and Georgia, the freight item did not amount to a great deal—probably 30 cents a hundred, or 30 points on the cotton involved. The average cost of exchange on the draft bill was probably one-eighth of 1 per cent. Including other necessary costs of selling and delivery with these items, the total expense would be about \$2.50 to \$3 a bale in practically all cases.

The natural conclusion is that the farmer is getting less for his cotton than he should have, or that the consumer of cotton cloth is paying more for it than he should pay—maybe both—while the middlemen are making a profit out of proportion to the services they render.

These facts were ascertained by the United States Department of Agriculture, and are embodied in a circular, "Suggested improvements

in methods of selling cotton by farmers." The solution suggested is direct sales, or, in any event, less indirect than at present. That would probably involve co-operative selling organizations among cotton growers and direct dealing by such organizations with the cotton mills. Certain difficulties in the way of direct selling are pointed out and suggestions made as to means of overcoming them. Suggestions apply, to some extent, to the entire cotton-growing territory, but more particularly to sections, like eastern North Carolina, where cotton mills are in close proximity to the cotton fields.

The first suggestion is that farmers grow the kind of cotton the mills need. It is pointed out that most local cotton mills use only one or two grades and usually only one staple of cotton, and that it is necessary for the farmer or some other agency to furnish what the mill demands.

A compress and ample storage and shed space at central points in the main producing areas, it is suggested, would improve conditions.

A very important suggestion is the establishment of a disinterested classing service that would serve the interests of both the producer and the consumer. This would enable the farmer to know the value of his product, and co-operative selling would better enable him to realize that value in dollars and cents.

As to North Carolina, better ginning facilities are needed. The old ginneries are not capable of press-

ing large or average-sized bales to the density usually obtained in other States. As a result, the average weight of bales in North Carolina is low and the mills complain about it.

Less damaged cotton should be shipped to the mills. Mill owners say that they have neither the inclination nor the facilities for conditioning cotton, and wish to buy only from shippers whose cotton has already been put in the best possible condition. This objection could be met by farmers' organizations.

The final suggestion is that farmers grow better varieties of cotton. There, again, the benefits of organization are apparent. Many buyers, knowingly or unknowingly, buy the better staples without paying a proper premium for them. The result is that the farmer is inclined to stop growing the better variety out of which the buyer makes an abnormal profit, but for which the grower receives practically no more than for an inferior variety.—Weekly News Letter, Department of Agriculture.

Cotton Goods for Auction.

Washington, D. C.—The Surplus Property Division of the War De-

partment has announced that it will stage another textile auction sale in New York city on September 4 when some 16,250,000 yards of textiles and 3,700,000 towels will be sold. The goods will be put up in units of 5,000 yards unless the lot is less than that amount. The sale conditions will be the same as those of the previous cotton goods auction sale. Following is a summary of the amounts to be sold:

Goods.	Yards.
Bobinette	25,513
Chambray	62,225
Cotton Cloth	43,962
Duck	5,622,844
Denim	1,139,620
Drill	529,286
Jeans	461,390
Raincoat Lining	750
Marquisette	4,000
Osnaburg	473,295
Out. Flannel	2,290
Sateen	128,754
Sheeting	6,324,077
Silesia	594,283
Ticking	297,601
Twill	516,290
Terry Cloth	30,107

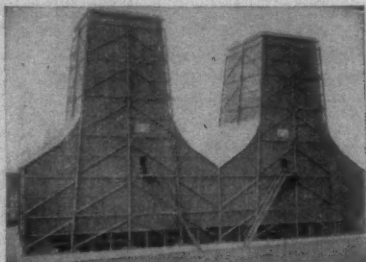
Total 16,256,287
Towels 3,700,000

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WHEELER-BALCKE COOLING TOWERS
NATURAL DRAFT TYPE

Are made of wood, the outer frame being of long leaf yellow pine; the sheathing and filling being of high grade cypress. A chimney creates a strong natural draft which draws the air through the water-cooling system, with a minimum loss by friction. Bulletin No. 109 describes and illustrates this type of tower.



WHEELER-BARNARD COOLING TOWERS
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Adapted for cooling condensing water where space is limited. These towers are built up of steel plates, and the cooling surface, over which the water falls in thin films, is composed of woven wire mats. Specially designed efficient fans force the air up between the mats. The physics of water cooling and the Wheeler-Barnard Tower are covered in Bulletin No. 104.

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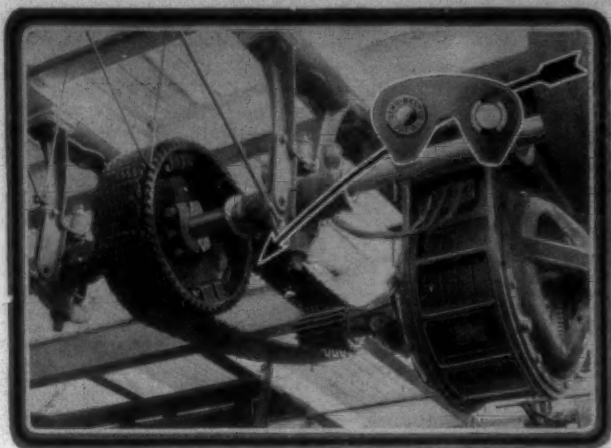
Wheeler Admiralty Surface Condensers
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Wheeler Vertical Jet Condensers
Wheeler Barometric Condensers
Wheeler-Volz Combined Condensers and Feed-Water Heaters
Wheeler Rotative Dry Vacuum Pumps
Wheeler-Edwards Patent Suction-Valveless Air Pumps

Wheeler Centrifugal Pumps
Wheeler Vertical Engines
Wheeler-Barnard Forced Draft Cooling Towers
Wheeler-Balcke Natural Draft Cooling Towers
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE PLANS

Looking to the effective conduct of the World Cotton Conference, to be held at New Orleans, October 13 to 16, the Executive Committee having in charge the general arrangements, approved the following preliminary program:

Classes Represented.

I. Delegates to the Conference shall register by business interests, under the following classes:

- (1) Growers
- (2) Ginners
- (3) Seed Crushers and Manufacturers of Seed Products
- (4) Compressors
- (5) Cotton Merchants
- (6) Transportation and Insurance
- (7) Banking
- (8) Governments and Economics.
- (9) Spinners and Manufacturers—American
- (10) Spinners and Manufacturers—Foreign
- (11) Textile Merchants, Converters and Finishers

II. Delegates representing interests not especially named in the above list may register under any class, as preferred.

Organizing the Conference.

III. The Chairman and Secretary, consulting with the other members of the Executive Committee, shall name a temporary chairman for each one of the eleven classes.

IV. At ten o'clock in the morning of the first day of the Conference, each class shall meet at some delegated place, choose its permanent chairman and secretary, and take such other action as it may deem fit.

V. Approximately twelve hundred seats on the main floor of the hall in which the general session of the Conference are to be held shall be equitably apportioned among the eleven classes composing the Conference, and these seats shall be distributed at the earliest practicable moment to the permanent chairman of each class.

VI. The Executive Committee shall recommend to the Conference that at its first session the permanent chairman of the eleven classes of business interests composing the convention be appointed a Committee on Nominations and Rules.

Rules of Producer.

VII. The Executive Committee shall recommend that the Committee on Nominations and Rules, when appointed, embody the following provisions in its report:

(1) In votes on resolutions, one vote shall be recorded for each class of delegates, and only votes that receive the support of the eleven classes shall be considered as the official action of the Conference. A majority vote in each class shall control its vote, but in recording the vote of each class its chairman shall state the percentage of ayes and nays.

(2) Program addresses to be limited to fifteen minutes.

(3) Ten minutes shall be allotted to each speaker in general discussions, unless extended by majority vote of the meeting. No one to speak twice on any subject without unanimous consent.

(4) All speeches shall be confined to the subject under discussion.

Permanent Officers.

VIII. The Executive Committee shall also recommend to the Committee on Nominations and Rules, when appointed, that it nominate for permanent officers of the Conference, one president, five vice-presidents, an executive secretary, a recording secretary, three assistant secretaries, and such other officers as it may seem fitting to nominate.

The General Program.

IX. The chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee, in consultation with its other members, are given authority to arrange the sessions of the Conference on the following general plan:

(1) An opening session devoted to addresses of welcome and responses, and to preliminary organization.

(2) A general session devoted to the discussion of Future World Requirements and Production.

(3) A general session devoted to the Growing and Handling of Cotton.

(4) A general session devoted to the Storage, Insurance and Transportation of Cotton.

(5) A general session devoted to the Buying and Selling of Cotton.

(6) A general session devoted to Statistics and World Problems of the Cotton Industry.

(7) Two general sessions devoted to reports of group meetings and resolutions recommended by the several committees of the Conference.

Conclusions of Conference.

X. The chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee, in consultation with its other members, are given authority to select joint chairmen, and, as far as practicable, the members of the following committees, which, in each instance, shall hold hearings and report its conclusions to the Resolutions Committee:

(1) Committee on World's Requirements and Stabilizing Production and Prices.

(2) Committee on Growing of Cotton, Seed Selection, Methods of Cultivation and Picking.

(3) Committee on Ginning, Uniform Baling and Compressing.

(4) Committee on Warehousing and Country Damage.

(5) Committee on Transportation and Insurance.

(6) Committee on Buying and Selling, Equitable Tare and Net Weight.

(7) Committee on Exchanges, Classification, Contracts and Purchases.

(8) Committee on Financing, Foreign Credits and Exports.

(9) Committee on Research, Reports and Statistics—International and Domestic.

(10) Committee on Permanent Organization.

XI. Resolutions from the group meetings and all other resolutions shall be submitted to a Resolutions Committee, composed of the chairmen of the eleven classes of business interests composing the conference and the chairmen of the eleven committees; the members of the Resolutions Committee to select their own chairman.

XII. The chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee, co-operating with the officers and members of the Local Committee, shall have authority to arrange meeting places for the Conference, for the various classes into which its membership is to be divided, and for its several committees.

XIII. The chairman of the Executive Committee shall have authority to appoint a sub-committee, the chairman and members of which shall co-operate with the Local Committee in arranging the details of the banquet or banquets which are to conclude the Conference.

school ten times fifteen thousand dollars, and the young men of the State could crowd the school with that equipment to their own decided gain and the benefit of the State. We ought to have the biggest and the best attended textile school in all the world, just as we ought to dominate the cotton spinning industry. Playing the second or third or the fourth fiddle has its uses, but playing the first fiddle beats those minor places all to pieces. Nature made it possible for North Carolina to play the first fiddle if we want to, but we have to do something about it ourselves.—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

North Carolina's Opportunity.

Cotton milling is of more vital importance to North Carolina than to the other textile States because it is here that the goods are made when the cotton is made. Here is the natural seat of the textile trade, and here it will be if the people make it so. Here is the place that is opening steadily a bigger field for every man trained in textile work. North Carolina could very profitably make that investment at the textile

C. C. Burt With Atlantic Dyestuff Company.

C. C. Burt, of Newark, N. J., has joined the sales force of the Atlantic Dyestuff Company, as assistant to G. R. Stoettner, vice-president, in charge of its New York offices. Mr. Burt has had a number of years' experience in the sale of dyestuffs, and will represent the Atlantic Company in New York city and the outlying territory.

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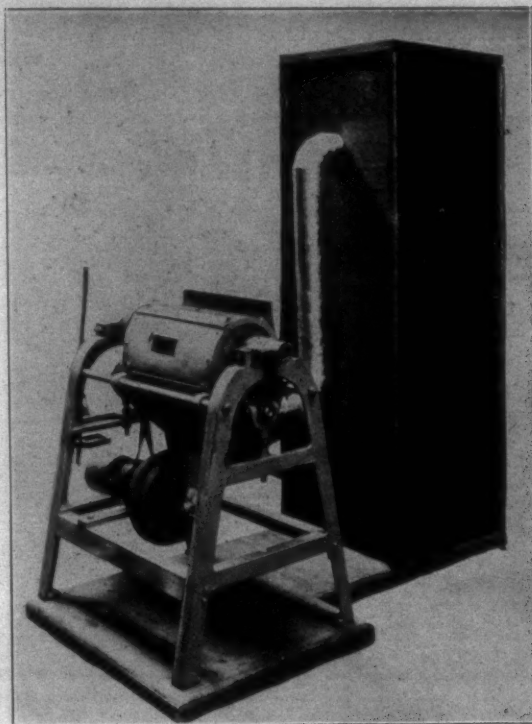
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- 2 Saving of Bobbins.
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- 4 Increase in productions.
- 5 Elimination of accidents that occur by use of the knife.
- 6 Spinner is relieved of an unpleasant, disagreeable and unproductive job.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
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Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1919

Tying Up New York.

We stood at nine o'clock last Monday morning in a doorway on downtown Broadway, New York, and watched a scene such as we had never before beheld.

In the midst of a rain which poured in torrents, miles upon miles of automobiles of every description from Packards to Ford trucks slowly progressed down Broadway loaded to the brim with business men, office boys and stenographers. As they encountered each crossing a few would be allowed to move across while the others moved to take their turn. There were thousands of automobiles with the rear of each touching the front of the other and at a snail's pace they crept on in the rain towards the business section of New York.

There were street cars, too, moving slowly along in procession with every available bit of standing room occupied and many young men riding on the back fenders and in many cases on the top of the cars where they received the full benefit of the drenching rain.

There was no happiness in the faces of the men or the girls because they were suffering, but not by reason of any act of their own.

Men operating a public utilities, the elevated railway and the subway, had decided to strike and leave the great city of New York without adequate means of transportation. They knew that it meant inconvenience, loss and suffering to millions

of innocent people, but the union leaders ordained the strike and they obeyed.

As the rain poured and the procession moved slowly down Broadway last Monday morning the men who suffered were thinking and sometime they are going to act.

There MUST and WILL be laws to protect the public against the whims of the walking delegate and the union leader.

Ignorant Mill Operatives.

The Charlotte attorney who has recently been making his living organizing labor unions, black, white and mixed, attended the recent meeting of the labor unions of North Carolina at Winston-Salem and distinguished himself by declaring in an address that the cotton mill operatives were a very ignorant class of people.

Having picked a goodly sum of \$1.50 initiation fees out of their pockets and attached the operatives as regular contributors at the rate of 15 cents per week, he now feels at liberty to express his real opinion of his victims.

Did you ever hear a couple of shell game artists discussing the "rubes" whom they fleeced? It is a similar case.

Trying to Blame the Spinner.

The industrial chaos of Europe coupled with their curtailed buying power has greatly reduced their purchases of cotton and the American Cotton Association, recently

organized to boost the price of cotton, being unwilling to admit the real facts tries to place the blame for the cotton decline upon the cotton manufacturers of the United States.

They blame our mills for the advance in the price of goods, apparently not having the intelligence to see that the very condition that prevents England and France from being a large consumer of cotton also prevents them from supplying the export demand and turns same to the United States, thereby causing the advance in our prices.

The statement recently issued by the American Cotton Association was as follows:

"The American Cotton Association through expert representatives has secured detailed information showing the earnings of various cotton manufacturers in America since 1914. This statement is truly startling. The relations between the Southern manufacturers and the American Cotton Association have been extremely friendly. We have not the remotest intention of criticising them. However, with the statement of earnings referred to above, it is absolutely impossible to reconcile the prices paid for raw cotton with the profits made by the manufacturers. These earnings in many cases are stupendous and are certainly a safe barometer in judging the ability of the mills to have paid a higher price for the raw material. We have no quarrel whatever with the mills for making enormous profits. If they have violated any law along this line we are not even criticizing them. At the same time, however, we do feel with this information before us the prices of the raw material are beat down. A far higher price has been paid for his product, and with information before us concerning even recent earnings, we unhesitatingly state that the producer is not receiving a fair price for raw cotton. These figures showing the earnings of the mills are absolutely correct and official.

"In addition to information concerning the earnings of the mills, our representatives have procured a great deal of information concerning manipulations in the cotton market. These manipulations have cost the producer millions. Dry goods continue to advance. The demand is far greater than the supply. Still, regardless of this, under the agitation, the prices for the raw material are beat down. It would seem that all laws against manipulating the cotton market and depressing cotton prices are dead. Show us a single instance of a prosecution for depressing the price. We can point to you many violations of the law of supply and demand by flagrant manipulation, which resulted in unjustifiable depressions. Truly some of these manipulations are startling—a revelation. It is unnecessary to refer to the fact that men who have bullied the cotton market have most invariably been prosecuted, while men

who have beat it down have never been prosecuted. Why is this? What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

"Statistics procured from the very best sources on production and consumption rendered it impossible to reconcile published statements showing enormous surpluses. Why is it that these surpluses fail to show the amount of spinnable cotton? This is due to the fact that the producer is without friends.

"Exports of the American Cotton Association are working along all of these lines and every effort possible will be used to protect the interests of the producer, and a thorough and official investigation would reveal startling conditions."

Son of A. H. McCarrell Killed.

The many friends of A. H. McCarrell, superintendent of Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., will regret to learn of an accident in which his son Eugene, 10 years of age, was killed and Arthur, age 13, very badly injured.

The boys were visiting their aunt at Ridgeway, S. C., when an automobile in which they were riding was hit by a train. The lady and gentleman with whom they were riding were instantly killed.

A. W. Graham Elected President of American Cotton and Grain Exchange.

New York, Aug. 16.—The American Cotton and Grain Exchange announced today that A. W. Graham, United States cotton futures attorney, has accepted the presidency of the exchange and would take active charge September 1. Mr. Graham has tendered his resignation from the Federal service to the secretary of the treasury to take effect August 31.

Judge Graham is an uncle of David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Young Man Elected Vice President of Judson Mills.

Greenville, S. C.—At a meeting of the board of directors last week, Brown Mahon, a well known young man of Greenville, was elected vice president of the Judson Cotton Mill, an office which doubtless classes him as the youngest higher cotton mill official in the United States. Mr. Mahon succeeds the late John M. Geer, who was vice president of Judson Mill for a number of years.

Since his graduation from the Greenville high school, Mr. Mahon has been connected with the Judson Mill, where his faithfulness to his task won for him the confidence of his employers and the position he now holds. He is the son of G. Heyward Mahon, Sr., of this city, and is the brother of Major G. Heyward Mahon, who fought overseas with the 118th Infantry and was wounded.

Mr. Mahon is only 24 years of age. Though there are no statistics available, in all likelihood there is no other vice president of a cotton mill in America who is only 24.

Personal News

Geo. W. Cox has resigned as mechanic in Georgia Cotton Mill No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

R. W. Gibson has resigned as overseer of spinning at Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Engle from Spartanburg is overseer of spinning at Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

H. L. Butler has resigned as superintendent of Georgia Cotton Mill No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

C. L. Boone is now overseer of carding and spinning at Matoaca Mills, Petersburg, Va.

E. D. Garrett has resigned as master mechanic of Georgia Cotton Mill No. 3, Griffin, Ga.

G. A. Stalnaker, from Lockhart, S. C., is overseer of twisting at Osprey Mill, Porterdale, Ga.

Clyde Pannell is master mechanic at Georgia Cotton Mill No. 4, succeeding Geo. W. Cox, resigned.

N. G. Mauney, of Eatonton, Ga., has become superintendent of the Ozark Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

James F. Bryant of Birmingham, Ala., is now second hand in spinning at Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

C. W. Bolick has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in sheeting weave room at Draper, N. C.

W. A. Black, superintendent of the Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., was in Charlotte on business last week.

J. D. Kilgore, overseer of weaving, has been transferred from Georgia Cotton Mill No. 1 to Mill No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

D. F. Short has been transferred from overseer of weaving to overseer of spinning at Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

T. A. Caston has been promoted from weaver to assistant superintendent in Draper-American Mills, Draper, N. C.

Clifford Grubbs has accepted position as master mechanic and electrician at Georgia Cotton Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

Brown Mahon has been elected vice president of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., succeeding the late John M. Geer.

Fred McClure has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Eatonton Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

J. B. Poteat, for some time second hand in weaving at Georgia Cotton Mill No. 2, Griffin, Ga., has resigned to enter grocery business.

H. F. Harrill, with Ella Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C., has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of weaving.

T. L. Ellis has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving in blanket mill at Draper American Mills, Draper, N. C.

W. S. Merritt is now overseer of spinning, spooling, twisting and winding at Cherokee Spinning Mills, Knoxville, Tenn. He was formerly at Aragon, Ga.

E. M. Gardo, formerly with American Textile Company, Atco, Ga., has accepted position as assistant overseer of weaving at Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

E. R. Cash has resigned as superintendent of the Limestone and Hamrick Mills at Gaffney, S. C., to become manager of the new Cash Cotton Mills of Gaffney.

J. E. Williams has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Bearskin Mill, Monroe, N. C., and taken charge of spinning in Mill No. 1, Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

S. E. Allen, who has recently become night overseer of carding at Eno Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., was formerly second hand in No. 2 card room at Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

W. R. Coggins has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., to accept position as overseer spinning for the Loray Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. R. Tattersal, who recently resigned as superintendent of Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted position as general superintendent of Limestone Mills and Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

E. L. Dowling has resigned as secretary of the Ozark (Ala.) Cotton Mills to become president and manager of the Rainbow Manufacturing Company, a new company which will erect a coarse yarn mill.

T. J. Prince has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Weldon Manufacturing Company, Weldon, N. C., to become overseer of spinning, spooling and twisting at the Peck Manufacturing Company, Warrenton, N. C.

Modena Mills.

Gastonia, N. C.

W. T. Storey.....Superintendent
C. J. Storey.....Overseer Spinning
W. F. Kincaid....Overseer Carding

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Says the Master Mechanic, The Grib Automatic Grip Puller is a One-Man Puller—Quick Acting, strong and simple in the extreme. May be locked in any desired position. **Ten Days' Trial.** If your jobber does not have them we will send you one. Try it ten days. If not satisfactory return to us and we will refund your money. We also make the Grib Rim Tool.

Grib Puller

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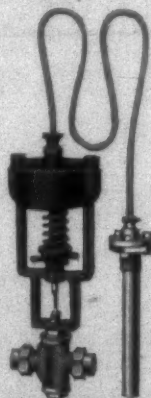
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You can get out of a tire only the mileage that's built into it. The best materials are used in DOSS TIRES, and they are built in their entirety by expert tire makers in our Atlanta factory.

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Doss Rubber & Tube Co. (Factory) Atlanta, Ga.

Sylphon Tank Regulator



Accurate Regulation of the Temperature of Liquids Heated by Steam.

Is automatic, entirely self-contained, simple in operation and construction.

Easily Installed.

WHY—

leave to the uncertainty and inaccuracy of labor that part of your process which can be controlled automatically?

WHY—

not save the expense of that man who is now employed to turn on a valve here and turn another off there in a vain effort to maintain an even temperature in cooking vats or other receptacles, or at least save that part of his time for work which can not be done by machinery?

WHY—

not eliminate the waste and poor quality of your products due to the handling of your processes at uneven temperatures?

The *Sylphon* Tank Regulator

can be used in all installations where liquids are heated by steam. It is used in Hotels, Office Buildings, Public Institutions, Schools, Factories, Chemical Laboratories, Bottling Works, Aquariums, Canning Factories, Candy Factories, Laundries, on Railroad Water Tanks, Sprinkler Systems, Feed Water Heaters, Pasteurizing Machines, Vulcanizers, Gas Producers, Sugar Juice Heaters, Barometric Condensers, and in special installations for many purposes.

WRITE NOW FOR LITERATURE

THE FULTON COMPANY

Knoxville, Tennessee

Engineers and Manufacturers of Temperature Control Instruments

"Put your temperature control problems up to us."

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gaffney, S. C.—The Irene Mills have added 75 feet to their weave room.

Spindale, N. C.—A new \$7,500 modern school building is also going up at Spindale.

Bennettsville, S. C.—It is rumored that J. T. Justice will build a hosiery mill here.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Hermitage Knitting Mills have increased their capital stock from \$55,000 to \$100,000.

Bynum, N. C.—The J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company has increased its capital from \$200,000 to \$275,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Shelby Mills with a capital of \$50,000 has been incorporated by A. J. Bourer and associates.

Anderson, S. C.—Stockholders of the Anderson Hosiery Mill meet this week to vote on increasing capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Salisbury Cotton Mill laid new flooring in their weave room last week while the mill was closed for vacation.

Jasper, Tenn.—A. R. Pryor has purchased a building 50x100 feet and will install 50 hosiery knitting machines with electric drive.

Waco, Tex.—The Texas Cordage Company will build a \$125,000 mill to manufacture cotton cordage. T. L. Corriher is general manager.

Henrietta, N. C.—The Henrietta Mills and Caroleen have overhauled the homes of the employees. They are very modern and attractive.

Forsyth, Ga.—The Ensign Cotton Mills has recently built and equipped a yarn conditioning room and added some new waste machinery.

Spindale, N. C.—The Spencer Mills is making a 40-foot addition with an addition of 2,000 spindles, making a total of 8,500 spindles for this mill.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cabarrus Cotton Mills have been granted an amendment to their charter increasing the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The Grace Cotton Mill recently organized, has begun construction of a 6,000 spindle yarn mill and hope to have same in operation by first of year.

Burlington, N. C.—The mill being erected by the Sellers Hosiery Mills will replace the one destroyed by fire recently. The new plant will be equipped with 200 knitting machines, 35 loopers and two sewing machines.

Forest City, N. C.—The Florence Mills are adding several new homes to their village and grading and improving the streets. A beautiful park is being graded in the center of the village.

Whitnel, Tenn.—The new local branch of the Aycock Hosiery Mills will be ready for operation about November and will produce misses' 200 needle hose. W. E. Catron will be superintendent.

Concord, N. C.—The Elm Novelty Company lately noted as incorporated, capital \$25,000, has elected J. L. Potts, president, and S. U. Serner, manager. The mill will be equipped with 10 looms.

Mebane, N. C.—C. W. Causey, treasurer of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and J. L. Scott, treasurer of the Sidney Mills of Graham, are organizing a new cotton mill for Mebane, it is understood.

Ozark, Ala.—E. L. Dowling has resigned as secretary of the Ozark Cotton Mills and will build a coarse yarn mill, with 2,000 to 5,000 spindles to manufacture coarse yarn, twine and rope. The mill will be known as the Rainbow Manufacturing Company. Mr. Dowling will be president.

Griffin, Ga.—Georgia Mills No. 2 have installed a system for supplying fresh water throughout the mill. An air compressor for cleaning machinery has also been added.

Stanley, N. C.—A charter has been issued to the Alba Manufacturing Company for a cotton mill, capital \$100,000 authorized \$50,000, subscribed by J. C. Rankin, S. M. Robinson, R. F. Craig, A. E. Wortz and A. G. Morgan.

Durham, N. C.—The Lawrence Cotton Mills, Inc., received a charter with \$500,000 capital authorized and \$300 subscribed by A. E. Reynolds, Charles McCannless and H. E. Fairley for a general cotton manufacturing business. The new company will take over the Duke Yarn Mill.

Opelika, Ala.—The Opelika Cotton Mills are building an addition to their plant 78x225 feet, three stories high. The new machinery to be added will give an increase of 7,500 spindles on combed yarns, and 2,500 spindles on coarse yarns.

Ozark, Ala.—The Ozark Cotton Mills is building an addition and will add 1,000 ring spindles, and 2,000 twister spindles, one Foster doubling winder and a chain warping machine to make two ply ball and chain warps. B. W. Bingham is manager.

Spindale, N. C.—The Spindale Mills Company is building a 100-foot addition to the mill. The mill will manufacture fine yarns hereafter where it has been making coarse yarns heretofore. About 1,160 spindles are being added which makes a total of 5,500.

Cliffside, N. C.—Cliffside Mills is building a three-story \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. It will contain reading room, library, gymnasium for both sexes, baths and a large auditorium. It will be the finest and most up-to-date building of its kind in the State.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Model mill to be erected by Textile Industrial Institute will have one of the line-shafts equipped with Hyatt roller bearings, Pioneer steel hanger frames and collars, and also the shafting donated by the Cotton States Belting and Supply Co., of Atlanta.

Brenham, Tex.—The South Texas Cotton Mills have purchased a dustless card stripping equipment to be installed at once. Other improvements include new warehouse with vertical bale opener, some new cards, 48 new Draper looms installed and 112 bought, and all old machinery overhauled, new community house, concrete walks and a dancing pavillion.

Durham, N. C.—The increased capitalization of the Durham Hosiery Mill mentioned last week amounts to \$5,110,000 and added to the present capitalization will make a total capital stock of \$9,610,000 for this company in hosiery knitting mills and finishing plants. The additional capitalization will be followed at once by the erection of a steel-concrete building, equipped with machinery for the production of silk hosiery and by the erection of a large addition to the No. 2 plant. From 400 to 500 operatives will be needed for these two new mills.

Columbus, Ga.—Approximately two million in contracts for additions to the Columbus and Macon plants of the Bibb Manufacturing Company were let in Columbus last week. T. C. Thompson & Bros., of Charlotte, N. C., landed the Columbus contract to erect an annex to be four stories high and measuring 578 by 127 feet, this addition to be part of the local Bibb Mills. This work, noted in last week's Southern Textile Bulletin, will cost approximately \$1,000,000 and when completed will make the Bibb Mills the largest in the South, probably in the country.

Algernon Blair, of Montgomery, was awarded the contract for a similar addition to the Macon Mills of the Bibb interests. The company has holdings in Porterdale and operates a chain of mills in the State. Mr. Blair left Montgomery after he had been awarded the contract.

E. S. DRAPER CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND CITY PLANNER MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



A Good Belt Deserves Regular Cleaning and Attention

The tanning process eliminates all animal oil from leather, therefore in order to make satisfactory leather for belting this oil must be put back into the fibre.

Charlotte Clean Quality Belt Preservative is made of the same materials which we use in our curry shop to accomplish this object.

The application of a lubricant such as this to the fibres of a belt will lengthen the life of these fibres, will maintain the tensile strength of the belt and insure the pliability which is necessary to proper pulley face contact.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte, North Carolina

President E. T. Comer, Manager James H. and John H. Porter, all of Macon, were present to represent the Bibb interests. Both President T. C. Thompson and Vice President H. L. Ziegler of the Charlotte firm were present, as were a number of other big contractors, the North Carolina firm being awarded the contract over several of the largest contracting firms in the South.

Vice President Ziegler states that his firm would probably have the big addition here completed by spring. Local contractors are interested in the award as the Thompson concern has made it a practice of having some 'sub-work' done by local people. The lucky bidders built additions to the Muscogee and Swift's Mills and erected the Meritas Mills. Supplies will be purchased here to a large extent, it was intimated.

When completed, the addition will be equipped with 50,000 spindles, those, with those now in use, giving Columbus the largest mill in number of spindles in the country, local textile men assert. A basement and sub-basement are to be a part of the four-story structure. Work will start as soon as material and workmen can be mobilized.

Marsh Cotton Mills Has Vacation.

The Marsh Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., were closed last week to give their employees a vacation. Some of them went to the mountains, some to the seacoast, others visited relatives and a few stayed at home and rested. Superintendent Schofield spent an hour of his time at the Southern Textile Bulletin office spreading good cheer.

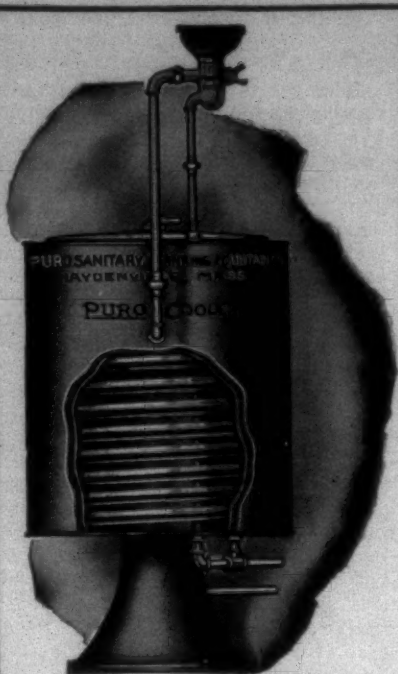
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

Southern Dogwood is superior to Persimmon for shuttles. Ask us why. Get Shambow Shuttles and you will be sure of getting full value, flawless dogwood billets. No stuffed-up knots in Shambow Shuttles.



"Reshuttle with Shambows"

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WOONSOCKET, R. I.



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

The late ex-President
Roosevelts' motto was
Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

Puro Coolers

NOW

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with PURO Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

Haydenville, Mass.

E. P. BURTON LUMBER CO. BOX SHOOKS CHARLESTON, S. C.



THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

Write us direct for newest catalog.

**ROGERS
Fibre Co.**

Leatheroid Sales Division

1824 Filbert Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Plan Sales Drive.

Division managers for the Cement Products Company of Wilmington, N. C., who manufacture a sanitary sewerage disposal system met in Charlotte last week to plan a selling campaign in North Carolina. Those present were: W. D. Ivey, of Philadelphia; J. B. Shatzer, sales manager, and R. B. Allen, G. H. Bishop, C. D. Smiley, C. J. Bate, J. O. Hearne, R. P. Bishop and Carl Matthews.

Thomas Grate Bar Enlarges Plant.

A large addition to the plant of The Thomas Grate Bar Company of Birmingham, Ala., has just been completed and will greatly increase their output. This company manufactures the famous "wiggling-shaking-dumping" grate bars and is preparing to meet the increasing demand from Southern textile mills.



DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woven Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.



THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are **GUARANTEED.**

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

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Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

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Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

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FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

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Works at New Brunswick, N. J.

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Guaranteed Quality—Demonstrations Made

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



But those colony
houses have no
sewer connections."
—You don't need
any with Kaustine."

Are you facing the problem of this mill owner? Are you seeking a way to better sanitation in your employees' homes?

The Government housing program demands it. So does the success of your business. For the health and happiness of your employees are big factors in increased output and reduced labor turnover. And sanitation is the solution of the health problem. The installation of Kaustine System Toilets in scores of workers' colonies has proved that fact.

Kaustine

SYSTEM TOILETS

Give Modern Toilet Conveniences even in Unsewered Districts.

Kaustine Toilets require no water nor sewer connection. They are based on principles advocated by health authorities.

The Kaustine System disposes of sewage immediately after discharge from body. Chemical reaction insures sanitation. No bailing is necessary as with ordinary chemical closets. Sewage is flushed into leaching pool by means of drain valve, immediately after disinfection in Kaustine

tank. All metal parts constructed of Arco Iron (pure iron) and specially treated. Your own workman can install the System in a remarkably short time. And the Kaustine installation experts will offer you their counsel in laying your plans. Write for this counsel and for the Kaustine Catalog which has revolutionized sanitation in mill and factory villages.

KAUSTINE CO., INC.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M. WHELPLEY, SALES MGR., 428 CANDLER BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

Spring and Summer Underwear Selling.

Business on spring and summer underwear for both men and women has been done and buyers are still operating. Although everybody is not ready with their spring lines as yet, buyers, especially some of the bigger buyers, have been able to place some orders for delivery up to the first of the year on ladies' and men's underwear and in some cases it is reported that the large Western buyers have about taken care of their needs.

Prices have been high. In comparison with pre-war prices they are up about 100 to 150 per cent and in some few cases the advance may be even more than this. A regular and extra size ladies' vest that retails for 25 cents is going to the jobber at \$1.80. Lines that were \$3.25 before the war are now bringing in the neighborhood of \$8. Ladies' unions are running all the way from \$3.50 to \$15, according to quality and finish. Vests are ranging from about \$1.50 to \$5.

In men's lines the advance is about as great. The old 25 cent balbriggan shirt and drawer will have to retail at 75 cents, as it left the mill at about \$4.50. In some cases business has been booked at lower figures than this but it has not been much lower and in addition the prices have been marked up quickly so that this is about the low level today. There seems to be quite a variation in prices on these numbers. In some quarters \$5 and even \$5.25 to \$5.50 is being quoted.

The retail price will be about one to two times the pre-war price and there are some who are wondering whether the consumer will meet the advance that he will have to pay for underwear. So far the buyer has bought but the consumer has not had a chance to buy and won't have a chance until next year.

Some selling agents are still feeling out the market and while they will take business here and there they are adverse to quoting prices for publication.

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

For Week Ending August 19, 1919.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	135	140
Alice Mills	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	260	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	97	101
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd...	98	—
Arcade Mills	115	—
Aragon Mills	130	—
Arcadia Mills	250	—
Arkwright Mills	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	250	300
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	195	—
Brogan Mills	175	—
Brandon Mills	210	—
Calhoun Mills, com.....	135	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills	190	—
Chiquola Mills, common.....	145	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	87	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	—	235
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	135	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	175	200
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	178	181
D. E. Converse Co.....	—	200
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	130	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	125	140
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	209	—
Drayton Mills	120	125
Duncan Mills, com.....	—	130
Duncan Mills, com.....	—	125
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	135	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	305	—
Enoree Mills	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	82	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	135	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	145	150
Glennwood Mills	200	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	120	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	95	—
Gluck Mills.....	145	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	108	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Grendel Mills	125	—
Grendel Mills, pfd.....	95	100
Hamrick Mills	200	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	275	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	—	—
Inman Mills	165	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills	200	—
Judson Mills	130	—
Judson Mills, pfd.....	97	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	122
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	100	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd...	150	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	200	—
Marlboro Mills	150	165
Mills Mfg. Co.....	175	—
Molokhon Mfg. Co.....	160	—
Monarch Mills	200	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	250	—
Ninety-Six Mills	150	200
Noris Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Oconee Mills, com.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills	200	205
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	280	290
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills	—	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	225	260
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	220
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	300	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	300	—
Poinsett Mills	135	145
Riverside Mills com. (par \$25)	24	—
Saxon Mills	200	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	80	—
Spartan Mills	250	265
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$15) ..	26	—
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	130	—
Tucapau Mills	350	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	15	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.....	128	131
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.....	—	70
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pfd.....	100	102
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	170	173
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	100	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	180	185
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	—
Watts Mills, com.....	65	67
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	96
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	—	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Williamston Mills	225	275
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	155	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	—	201
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	97	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, g'td.....	100	105
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200	—

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The most complete stock of
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Write for complete Catalogue
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ACID PROOF

Your belts with Wizard Stick Belt Dressing. They will last two or three times as long and give more power. If not interested from acid viewpoint you will appreciate Wizard Belt Dressing as a sure preservative of belting and a power producer.

Smith-Courtney Company
SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY
RICHMOND, VA.

G. F. Rutzler, Jr., Represents Sonneborn in Carolinas.

Mr. George F. Rutzler, Jr., who has recently been appointed to represent L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., is making rapid progress in the territory which he is covering in North and South Carolina.

With an increase of the textile trade in the Carolinas, Mr. Rutzler reports a favorable inclination of many manufacturers to this line of textile products. Many mills, with which he has been in touch are now using new sizing preparations, such as Amalol and Liberty Gum, and a superior form of sulphated oil prepared by the Sonneborn Laboratories called "Amalie" Sulpho Textol Oil.

Mr. Rutzler's reports on the progress of the Sonneborn Company's activities in the Carolinas are enthusiastic, and manifest a spirit of progress that has been booming in this company's textile department.

Chinese Cotton Industry.

There are undoubtedly indications that China will take a more prominent position in the cotton industrial world. There is evidence that additional spindles and mills will be added shortly. Chinese cotton does not occupy a very high position in the ranks of raw material, and it is therefore interesting to note that the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association has decided to establish six experimental stations for the selection of cotton seed and the improvement of cultivation. The funds required will be raised by voluntary taxation of Chinese mills, and will aggregate 15,000 taels annually.

CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON., Inc.

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FOR TEXTILE MILLS

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Prolong the Life of Your Roof—

AGASCO ROOFING PITCH

—made according to YOUR specification, for YOUR climate, will not liquify in summer heat—It stays put, and does the work.

AGASCO Roofing Felt, for the wide expanse of industrial roof that must be covered or re-covered effectively at moderate cost—Resists the elements—Lasts indefinitely.

AGASCO PAINTS: Number Nineteen preserves exposed metal surfaces against ravages of the seasons; contains no water, ammonia, or tar acids—Number Fifteen, penetrative and germicidal, does the same for wood surfaces—Number Three, Damp Proof, protects foundation walls; seals them against seepage—Roof Coating Number One for felt, rubber or composition roofing; increases resistance against elements.

AGASCO Creosotes, wood-preservative: Number Seven, dark brown stain; Number Ten, crude; Number Eleven, clear, color to be added by you.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.
ROOM 234, 18 FAIRLIE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

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Sterling Value
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Standard
Size of the South

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested, our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

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Softeners
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Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.

Linker Troubles,

Electrical Stop Motion Troubles

All Kinds of Warper Troubles

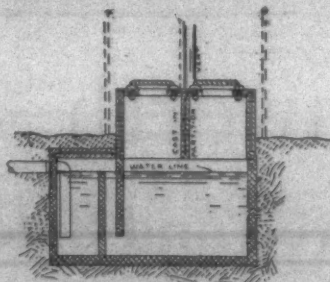
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Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

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Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

Standard Outfits are Constructed of Cement, doubly reinforced



Standard Sanitary Privy Outfit—Patented

Provides a clean, sanitary method of disposing of all raw sewage without odor, solves the dangerous fly and mosquito problem, and forever prevents your water supply from becoming contaminated. Without obligation on your part, we will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Drop us a line.

Standard Cement Construction Co., Wilmington, N. C.

THE SEWERAGE PROBLEM Solved!

for Mill Villages, Small Towns, Rural Homes and School Districts. This IMPROVED design is the most perfect adaptation of the principle originated by the United States Public Health Service, and known as the L. S. System.

Cast in cylindrical form, with a partition that divides it into two compartments of scientific proportions, thus providing the two tank principle, but all in one piece.

It answers every need, overcomes every objection and fulfills every wish.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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We are now equipped to handle any job of welding. Our plant is up-to-date. No job too small or too large. Can weld all metals and guarantee our work.

Heavy welding and boiler repainting a specialty. Give us a trial.

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and eliminate your sizing troubles.
Especially recommended where
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Write us your needs. Let us sell what you don't need.

**There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in
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We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service

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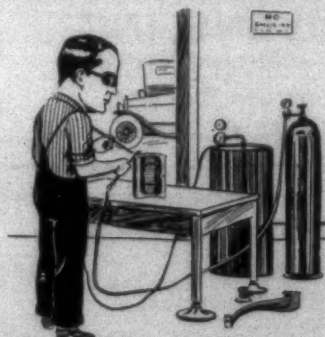
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The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene
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No job too heavy for our equipment.
Send us your broken castings for
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Near Southern Passenger Station
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12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

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TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

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TEXTOL—A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

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The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Victor Monaghan Mills.

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 8, 1919.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been reading with considerable interest Clark's Weave Room Calculations. I notice that in figuring a reed he uses 72 picks in determining the reed to use. As this method is not quite clear, I would ask that you kindly request him to furnish me the figures for determining the reed to use for 64x60 38½" 5.35 yard, using 30s and 40s yarn.

Your attention to this will greatly oblige.

Yours very truly,

Thos. B. Hudgin.

Explanation.

Answer: The last sentence in the article in the July 31 issue should have read: "The reed required would be 68 (sley) multiplied by 1 minus 7.2%, which is 68 x .928, or 63.1 ends per inch in the reed; this divided by 2 ends per dent would give 31.5 dents per inch reed required." In the sentence as published 72 was inadvertently used for the sley when, according to the example given, it should have been 68. This latter is in accordance with Rule 7. The illustration under Rule 7 furnishes the answer to the question asked. The 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 yard print cloth would have a filling contraction of 6½%, considering the average yarn count as 34s. (This 6½% is found at intersection of 34s average yarn count and 64 ends in the cloth contraction table.) 1 - 6½% = .935. The reed required would therefore be 64 times .935 divided by 2 or 29.92. As reeds are rarely graded closer than a half dent to the inch this means a 30 dent reed.

W. A. Graham Clark.

Power Furnished by Southern Power Company.

The Southern Power Company is now transmitting electricity for driving more than one-fourth of the 16,000,000 spindles in the hundreds of Southern mills. It has eleven

electric generating stations and these furnish a total of 250,000 kilowatts for distribution. Two of the plants are hydro-electric developments in South Carolina, three are steam driven electric plants in South Carolina.

More than 400 miles of transmission system is owned by the company and the electric power is largely used by cotton manufacturers. During 1918 there were 320,000 spindles added to the South's quota of spinning machinery and 200,000 of these were additional spindles for installation in North and South Carolina plants where the Southern Power Company's transmission wires are available. Of these new spindles there were 165,000 purchased by companies which arranged with the Southern Power Company for electricity to be furnished from its distribution system.

Many of the mill companies organized this year will obtain their electrical energy from the Southern Power Company's wires.

Franklin Process Philadelphia Plant

The Franklin Process Company, Providence, R. I., have purchased a dye plant at Philadelphia, which they will operate as a branch plant to handle their greatly increased business in job dyeing by their well known process. W. W. Stewart, of the Providence office, has been in Philadelphia, conducting the transaction, co-operating with G. C. Urquhardt, a representative of the company. This step has been in contemplation for some time, as the greatly increased business of the company necessitated the establishment of a plant in that territory to handle this business with facility.

First Bale of Charleston.

Charleston, S. C.—The first bale of cotton of this season sold on the local market brought 49 cents at auction, after lively bidding Saturday. It was grown near McClellanville, this county.

Smartness enables a man to catch on and wisdom enables him to let go.

For Sale To Quick Purchaser

22 bbls. Peerless Cutch Extract @ 5½c lb.
55 bbls. Fustic Extract A @ 8c lb.

F. O. B. Southern Shipping Point

Address XYZ, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

One Cast Iron Split Pulley, 52" diameter by 24" face, by 5½" bore; one Cast Iron Split Pulley, 52" diameter by 20" face by 4½" bore; one Suction Fan with 12½" diameter Throat, and 10½" diameter discharge, with 6" diameter by 5½" face Pulley. The fan has never been used, and the Pulleys are practically new. Address

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SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.
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Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

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A Land Grant College founded under an act of Congress by the State Legislature of North Carolina in March, 1887. Splendidly equipped for the education of the sons of the State in the technical and industrial arts.

Four year courses in Agriculture, in Agricultural Chemistry, and in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical and Textile Engineering. New departments in Agricultural Engineering and Highway Engineering.

Numerous short courses.

Unit of Reserve Officers Training Corps. Seniors and Juniors receive pay amounting to \$118 annually. All students receive free uniforms amounting in four years to \$164.

Strong athletic teams.

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Fall term begins September 3.

For catalogue, illustrated circular or entrance blanks, write

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The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

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Extra Strength of Yarn

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One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

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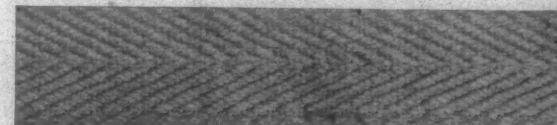
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Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
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Seventeen years the buyers of American High Speed Chain have given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanically simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain most fully meets the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither pulleys nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that? Is it worth anything to you to know it if it should happen to be true?

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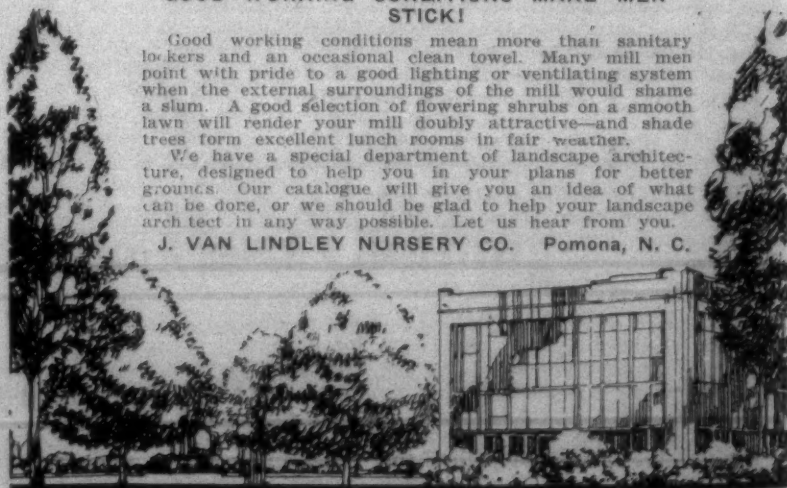
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GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS MAKE MEN STICK!

Good working conditions mean more than sanitary lockers and an occasional clean towel. Many mill men point with pride to a good lighting or ventilating system when the external surroundings of the mill would shame a slum. A good selection of flowering shrubs on a smooth lawn will render your mill doubly attractive—and shade trees form excellent lunch rooms in fair weather.

We have a special department of landscape architecture, designed to help you in your plans for better grounds. Our catalogue will give you an idea of what can be done, or we should be glad to help your landscape architect in any way possible. Let us hear from you.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO. Pomona, N. C.



The Dutch Textile Industry and the War.

(Continued from page 7.)

could with difficulty obtain raw materials and substitutes and the orders of the Rijkskleedingvoorziening (Clothing Administration) kept the cotton-waste mills running. The mills at Enschede used 200,000 kilos (440,920 pounds) of paper yarn in their fabrics. The spinneries that had started the year working 16 hours a week and the weaving establishments working 30 hours a week were alike compelled to shut down. Coal was inadequate in both quantity and quality and cost three times what the English manufacturer paid for it. The unemployment pensions taxed the manufacturers heavily, demoralized labor, and added to the cost of the goods. The export restrictions threw the goods on to the home market. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the production of the Dutch textile factories went to the home market in 1918, as compared with 36 per cent in 1913. Goods intended for consumption in the East Indies or in South Africa, with designs that appealed to the native taste in those regions, were placed on the home market and because of the general scarcity of textiles found a ready sale. But practically all of the goods thus sold was old stock left over from 1917; very little was produced in 1918. In all cases the textiles had been made under high costs of production.

The lack of employment caused many of the workers to go to Germany, and some of the men found work in the State mines in Limburg. In the latter part of 1917 a maintenance committee was organized to give relief to the unemployment and their families. Thirty-

Clark's Weave Room Calculations

(Continued from Page 10)

as compared with the size of their yarns than any other type of cloths. In some instances they have as many ends in the warp as the count of the yarn would permit to be contained in an inch if laid side by side without any filling; they are packed together so tight in weaving on a heavy loom that there are practically no interstices between the yarns, and the cloth therefore has a board-like feel.

It may also be noted that special fabrics often have more threads per inch than are here noted for plain cloths. For instance, an imported English pique vesting, made with filling back and filling stuffing, has been found on examination to have over 800 threads per square inch. Even plain-woven cloths, if for special purposes, may be far from having approximately the same number of ends and picks per inch, for instance a typical "cord fabric" that is one of the several types of cloths that are used in various parts of an automobile tire, has 2½ picks per inch to 26½ ends per inch. This study, however, is confined

three per cent of its funds was derived from the Royal National Maintenance Committee, 10 per cent from the commune, and the remaining 57 per cent from the employers. In the textile industry of Enschede and Lonneker alone, whose combined population is about 45,000, a total of \$1,198,248 was paid out in unemployment pensions between October 8, 1917, and December 31, 1918. The weekly disbursement of this fund increased steadily from \$8,686 in the week ending October 13, 1917, to \$19,359 in the week ending October 5, 1918. Of the total amount paid out, \$683,002 was borne by the manufacturers, which was reflected in the production cost of the goods.

Spinning and Weaving Mills.

The following figures relating to

mainly to staple plain cloths of large consumption and peculiar specialties may be disregarded.

To find the total threads per square inch, knowing all other particulars:

RULE 26: Multiply average yarn count by cloth constant; divide product by width in inches and by yards per pound.

The above may be expressed, by transposition of the basic formula 1, as

$$\text{FORMULA 4: } T = \frac{AC}{BY}$$

EXAMPLE: A print cloth is to be made 38½ inches wide, to weigh 5.35 yards per pound, from 30s warp and 40s filling. Average yarn count 33.8 and cloth constant 756. What would be total threads per square inch necessary?

ANSWER:

$$AC \quad 33.8 \times 756$$

$$T = \frac{AC}{BY} = \frac{33.8 \times 756}{38.5 \times 5.35} = 124 \text{ threads per square inch.}$$

Knowing the usual constructions for print cloths we would naturally make this cloth with 64 warp ends and 60 picks per inch.

Acme Plumbing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.



Sanitary Engineers
and Contractors

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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1216 REALTY BUILDING, P. O. Box 523
FREDERICK JACKSON, Southern Agent

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

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A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glovey" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers
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NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

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MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11 Avenue, New York City

the textile industry of Enschede and Lonneker are of interest. It may be noted that the 3,240,614 kilos (7,078,120 pounds) of raw materials consumed by the spinneries in 1918 consisted of about 500,000 kilos (1,102,300 pounds) of raw cotton, 2,500,000 kilos (5,511,500 pounds) of cotton waste, and 200,000 kilos (440,920 pounds) of paper yarn.

Items	1917	1918
Spinneries:		
Spindles—number	439,544	438,302
Raw materials consumed—kilos	15,612,262	3,210,614
Yarns produced—do	13,665,725	2,698,473
Bleached yarns—do		38,183
Dyed yarns—do		87,465
Weaveries:		
Looms—number	14,289	13,960
Yarns worked up—kilos	14,882,747	2,074,727
Yarns brought in from elsewhere—kilos	4,008,003	169,010
Dyed yarns and manufactured textiles—kilos	6,715,895	1,820,011
Strengthened yarns—kilos	4,645,432	1,182,237
Pr'd textiles—kilos		519,998
Spinneries and weaveries:		
Steam machines—no.	58	61
Indicated h. p.—no.	23,133	23,943
Coal cons'd—kilos	68,871,000	26,581,030
Lignite cons'd—kilos	14,628,200	
Employees:		
Adult male—number	4,784	4,311
Adult female—no.	2,767	2,747
Boys—number	832	532

The experience of a spinning and weaving establishment at Borne during four years of the war period, as shown in the accompanying table, is typical:

Years.	Number of Employees.	Wages paid, metric tons	Coal consumed, metric tons
1915	1,026	\$195,099	6,700
1916	1,022	234,979	7,193
1917	759	187,974	4,975
1918	717	179,706	4,620

The noticeable increase in the sick benefits paid out in 1918 may be ascribed in part to the prevalence of the Spanish influenza in July of that year.

Government Regulation.

The textile industry, like all the basic industries of the Netherlands, received its share of Government regulation with a view to distributing the raw materials to the manufacturers and the finished products to the consumers. In January, 1918, the Textile Office was established to regulate the distribution of piece goods. The semi-official Netherlands Overseas Trust, through its exporting commission, established an allocation board for the textile industry, with headquarters at Enschede, for the purpose of establishing an equitable distribution and limitation of prices for raw cotton and for cotton waste and yarn waste as well as for cotton yarns and other textile raw materials, for the benefit of the manufacturers who had made an agreement with the N. O. T. At that time the stocks in the factories were almost exhausted except for warp thread, cotton waste, ravelings, and yarns made from these. The shipment of warp thread had been forbidden by the Government in May, 1918, in order to stop the speculation in yarns. The activities of the committee accordingly consisted largely of price regulation and the distribution of the scanty stocks of raw materials that were available.

Some difficulties were experienced in settling the conflicting claims of the War Department, the Fisheries, and the Clothing Administration. The holders of the yarns that were under embargo were finally

permitted to use one-third of this material for making sewing thread, and the rest was allotted to the making of workmen's coarse clothing on behalf of the Clothing Administration. In November, 1918, all embargoes were removed.

Reduction in Prices.

The first effect of the armistice on the textile industries of the Netherlands was a sharp drop in the prices of the textiles, many of which had been at high production costs, and a general move on the part of the dealers to cancel orders and turn the goods back to the manufacturers. An unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the Government to permit the exportation of textiles to Germany. To the Dutch East Indies, which are normally the natural outlet of Dutch manufactures, there was no direct steamer service during the whole of 1918. In the meanwhile, up to November, there was a considerable demand for textile specialties. A strong competition from Japan and a widespread expectation of further reductions in prices after the armistice made the demand from the Indies decline in the latter part of the year.

The prospects for 1919, as viewed at Enschede, were not encouraging at the beginning of the year. Ships

of Textile Manufacturers has addressed a petition to the Second Chamber, alleging the difficulties in the way of reducing the working week to 45 hours.

Cotton Company Organized.

The Coker Cotton Sales Company India's jute acreage in 1918 was of Gastonia, N. C., has been issued a about 9 per cent less than in 1917.

charter by the secretary of state, for the buying and selling of cotton. The authorized capital is \$50,000, with \$20,000 paid in by C. W. Gunter, of Gastonia; Haston D. Coker, W. H. Story and A. L. M. Wiggins, of Hartsville, S. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles
LAWRENCE, MASS.

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Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive, The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

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Ithaca, N. Y.

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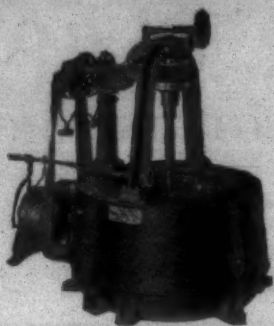
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SELF-BALANCING BASKETS
26 to 72 Inches.

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SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works
Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
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One Branch of a Giant Industry

TEXTILES comprise fabric and color. The fabric is right when the color is right. They stand or fall together. This is why the dyestuff producer must consider his work as a factor in a larger industry.

The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

National Aniline & Chemical Company
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Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

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Starch

ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY are the watch-words to-day. Modern mill men who hold to this motto are discarding ordinary, imperfectly refined starches and selecting those special types best suited for their individual conditions.

Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp.

You know the result you seek.

We know and can provide the proper type of **STARCH:**

Eagle Finishing
C. P. Special Famous N.

Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch

TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickers. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Of twenty cotton yarn spinners who were asked to quote prices on yarns for delivery in the next ninety days not one would make any concession on the prices quoted within the past ten days. This condition was taken by local yarn merchants as a reason for not attempting to force prices downward in keeping with the drop in cotton or the change in the public attitude toward the prices in general.

The demand is light and many buyers are predicting that the current prices must break. Until there is some change in the general outlook it does not seem to dealers as if much business can be put through. In the local trade most of the business heard of is in spots for nearby shipment to take the place of non-deliveries due to troubles on the railroads.

A better tone is being displayed here, due largely to influences outside the scope of the cotton yarn market. As a result, there have been a number of inquiries for yarns in moderate quantities in the lower numbers of Southern two-ply skeins, especially in 8s and 12s.

Little business is being placed, as has recently been the case, but encouragement is being taken by dealers from the fact that there appears an early possibility of renewed demand in some lines, even though it is likely to be on a reduced scale, as measured by the yarn turnover here up to the beginning of the current slump.

In the matter of Southern two-ply 12s, the shading of prices earlier in the week is believed to have attracted the inquiries, the present ruling figures quoted being 61 cents for the best grade and a cent lower for others. In no instance thus far reported, however, have prices been revised since the early part of the week, and there seems to have been a hardening of quotations in certain portions of the list, notably in hosiery yarns of the lower numbers. One broker has refused to book business for the top grades of 10s at less than 63 cents, an advance of three cents over the last reported transaction.

The retreat of cotton yarn prices thus appears to have been temporarily checked, in spite of expectations to the contrary expressed here a few days ago. To account for this, a situation seems to have developed

in which both sides of the market have regained confidence to a certain extent, although considerable uncertainty is still being expressed.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
6s-10s..62	26s.....85
12s-14s..65	30s.....95
16s.....68	40s.....1.10-1.15
20s.....78	50s.....1.30
24s.....85	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
4s-8s..62	36s.....1.00
10s-12s..65	40s.....1.10-1.15
14s.....65	50s.....1.30
16s.....66	60s.....1.40
20s.....75	

Upholstery Yarns 8s	
24s.....83	3 and 4-ply.....55-56
26s.....87	
30s.....93	

Duck Yarn	
3, 4 and 5-ply skeins—3, 4 and 5-ply skeins	
8s.....82	16s.....70
10s.....84	20s.....77-78
12s.....86	

Southern Single Chain Warps	
6s-12s..64	24s.....75
14s.....86	26s.....77
16s.....88	30s.....80
20s.....72	40s.....95
22s.....73	

Southern Single Skeins	
5s-8s..60	20s.....72
10s.....61	22s.....73
12s.....62	24s.....76
14s.....64	26s.....80
16s.....65	30s.....85

Southern Frame Cones	
8s.....57	20s.....65-67
10s.....60	22s.....66-68
12s.....60-63	24s.....70-71
14s.....61-63½	26s.....71-72
16s.....62-64	30s.....68-70
18s.....63-64½	30s extra. 75-78

Combed Peeler Cones	
10s.....82	26s.....94
12s.....83	28s.....97
14s.....84	30s.....1.00
16s.....85½	32s.....1.12
18s.....87	34s.....1.15
20s.....88½	36s.....1.17
22s.....90	40s.....1.21
24s.....92	

July Cotton Consumption Report.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Cotton consumed during July was 509,793 bales of lint and 21,177 of linters, the Census Bureau announced to-day.

In July last year 541,457 bales of lint and 107,905 of linters were consumed.

Cotton on hand July 31 in consuming establishments was 1,303,601 bales of lint and 265,447 of linters, compared with 1,465,223 of lint and 138,108 of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 2,242,490 bales of lint and 196,984 of linters, compared with 1,734,965 of lint and 236,809 bales of linters.

Imports during July were 19,633 bales of lint, compared with 25,002 in July last year.

Exports were 528,902 bales of lint, compared with 218,877 bales the July before.

Cotton spindles active during July were 34,184,407, compared with 33,657,892 in July last year.

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

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Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

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COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

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BONDS

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C.

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Established 1838

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Stocking Welting
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Electric Wiring and Construction

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Let us estimate on your new village or extension to mill or village

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Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The better tone of the cotton goods market was quite apparent when prices in general remained on about the same basis and the opinion was that the level had been reached and although no remarkable flow of business could be expected before next month rising prices are looked for.

Manufacturers were rather guarded in expressing their sentiments, but seem to favor the idea that prices will not go beyond those of July again, but that when the slump, which was the natural outcome of various events, is past the market will resume business on an altogether saner and healthier basis.

Among second hands the strengthening was felt in 64x60 38½ inches which sold as low as 14½ cents and many transactions made at 15 cents were named at 15½ cents by sellers who at that price did not seem anxious to dispose of their holdings.

Some quick trading was done in 56x52 27 inches at 9½ cents and 64x60 27 inches at 10½ cents but the buyers were inclined to look upon these prices as a stroke of luck and not indicative of further weakening.

Sheetings were slightly "off," some 48x48 40 inch 2.85 being sold for 23½ cents, a drop of 2 cents, and for 48x48 36 inch 5.50 14 cents was asked.

Many inquiries were received and the general tendency was to hold and while no great volume of business is expected for the present, the restoration of a stabilized market without any of the gymnastic action which has prevailed during the past two weeks seems assured.

Sellers of goods at second hands appeared to be firmer in the sense that their offerings were not so feverish. Having dropped prices in many instances fully 20 per cent and down to what was the Government basis for print cloth yarn goods, they seemed to feel that buyers would soon be found for anything they cared to sell. Buyers as a rule are wary unless something very low priced is put before them, such as 15c for a print cloth that sold at 18½c a month ago.

Some merchants are fearful that the continued agitation as to prices at Washington and in almost every large community will cause a hesitation among consumers that will be felt by retailers for the next six or eight weeks. Acting on their impressions, they are less disposed to hold for top prices on any lines of finished goods they can sell for early delivery. There are a few merchants who are quite ready now to sell at concessions for any delivery this year, but as they have few goods to offer they admit that they cannot satisfy the trade.

The very general price agitation throughout the country is certainly having some effect in making buyers hesitate. This is conceded by most sellers, and if there were any accumulations of goods in first hands the market could readily sag rapidly. As matters stand, so few mills can make new deliveries within sixty days or undertake any substantial deliveries on new orders before the end of the year that the tendency to sit tight during a storm is much stronger than it would be under other conditions. A great many domestic goods are wanted by buyers and will have to be bought in the near future at some price.

The sentimental effect of Government auctions is depressing the ardor of some of those who were predicting very acute conditions in the markets this month. Many of these Government goods will not supply requirements for many staples not included in the lists. At the same time they will be used as substitutes and are so being used at the present time.

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	12
Pr't cloths, 38-in., 64x60s..	11½
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	11
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s	10½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s..19	a20
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s..26	a26½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard..	25
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s	20
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand.	26
Tickings, 8-ounce	45
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	40
Stand. staple gingham...	21
Stand. staple gingham...	21
Dress gingham	a28
Standard prints	19

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

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CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

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Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

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Egyptian Shade on Knit Goods

By using our color you secure a uniform, exact match for straight Egyptian, a shade that is even and fast to all requirements of the trade

John P. Marston Company

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"LAMINAR" Roving Cans

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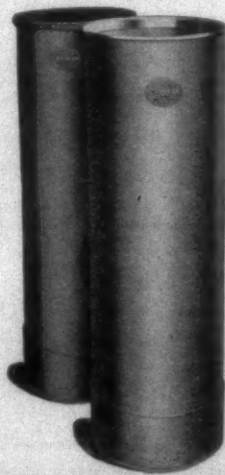
because they are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, tough, hornlike material that will not dent, crack or splinter. Although very strong and durable, "LAMINARS" are very light. They are smooth inside and out—no splinters to catch the roving.

LAMINAR Roving Cans are made in several popular types and four standard sizes, 9", 10", 12" and 14" diameter—height up to 42".

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FOR SIZING SLASHOL

WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shedd, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1919

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NEW ORLEANS

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

WANTED

A cloth room overseer who can show results for large mill making sheetings, drills and ducks. Will pay good wages to the right man. Box No. 967, Columbus, Georgia.

**CONSERVE POWER
INCREASE PRODUCTION**
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting Investigate, Know the Facts
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Silent Chains in the World
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance Without Obligation

Raw Stock Dyers Sanders Smith & Co. Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale—Twisters, Warpers, Reels, Yarn Press, Winders, Spoolers, 6x3 Roving, Drawing Frames, Kitson Thread Extractor, Cloth Room Machinery, Bobbins, Spools and Roving Cans.
Hunter Machinery Co.,
Marion, N. C.

Wanted.

Position as Superintendent of yarn mill. Would prefer one in some rural section that has not been paying much dividends. I am not looking for an easy job, but a tough one that can be made easy. Address A. C. C., care Textile Bulletin.

Community Hostess

We want a Community Hostess to take charge in our Mill Village in Birmingham September 1st. She would need about three assistants—

One for Nursery—

One for Kindergarten—

One for General Educational Work, domestic science, sewing, etc.

Applications to be made by mail to the Avondale Mills Office, Birmingham, Ala.

12,000 Spindle Weaving Mill For Sale

Wanted, to correspond with parties wanting to buy a thoroughly modern and well equipped cotton mill. Mill has more than twelve thousand spindles and over 300 Draper looms and is now being operated at a high state of efficiency and making money. Located in one of the very best sections of the Piedmont region of the South. Address:

Piedmont, care The Southern Textile Bulletin

OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Daniel Joe Denning.

Daniel Joe Denning will learn something to his interest by writing or wiring T. J. Prince, Warrenton, N. C.

Card Grinder.

Want card grinder to take care of cards in small mill in Georgia. Good wages and living conditions. Address Box 321, Eatonton, Ga.

Card Grinder Wanted.

A number-one good card grinder. Grind twenty-three cards, and look after pickers. Salary \$24.00 per week. Address H. F. Jones, Calhoun, Ga.

Wanted.

A first class card grinder. Good pay. Short hours. Apply to J. H. Yearty, Superintendent, or J. E. Hand, Overseer Carding, care G. H. Tilton & Son Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Chief Engineer.

Man capable of taking position as Chief Engineer and Master Mechanic. Have both turbine and Corliss engines, electric drive, about 4,000 horse power. Address M. C. M., care Textile Bulletin.

Expert card, comber and frame man desires to locate with large mill or chain of mills to keep up machinery in carding department or carding and spinning. Address "Expert," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted At Once.

A first class Denn Warp Machine man. One that can erect the machine and run it. Will pay good wages to the right man. This mill is practically new, fine artesian water, a healthy location—our altitude being 900 feet above sea level, and free from mosquitoes. When writing give references. Address N. G. Mauney, Supt., Ozark Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

Looms For Sale

20 40-inch Whitin Looms with Hopedale batteries. Good condition.

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41 South Church Street
Charlotte, N. C.

The CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.

Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry
Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.
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Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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Crompton, - - - - Rhode Island

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man of long experience in mill work and especially spinning. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address 2481.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish good references. Twelve years' experience. Thirty-one years of age, married and strictly sober. Address 2483.

WANT position by a practical mill man as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning or winding or all combined. Thoroughly competent and will get results on any size job. Excellent references. Address No. 2484.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience as weaver in several mills. Address 2486.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now with a machine shop, but want to get back in cotton mill. Have had quite a lot of experience in cotton mill work and can handle any size job. Address 2487.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or finishing. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to make a change in location. Address 2488.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or shipping clerk in large mill. Have had seven years experience as overseer of cloth room and shipping clerk and can give satisfaction on either job. Address 2489.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am expert designed. Experienced on tire goods and duck and automatic machinery. Thoroughly practical. Address 2491.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by competent man now employed as overseer of spinning and winding. Can furnish best of references. Address 2492.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in South Carolina by a man with long experience on duck and white goods. Two years experience as textile inspector with army. Now employed on colored work and can handle any size job. Best of references if wanted. Address No. 2493.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Have had good experience in medium size mill. Give business much thought and study and am anxious to secure a larger job. Giving satisfaction on present position. Address No. 2494.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill equipped with Saco-Lowell equipment. Have had long experience on this machinery. Address 2495.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Address 2496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Crompton & Knowles, Stafford automatic and Draper looms, either plain or fancy. Also understand elements of designing and have I. C. S. diploma on fancy weaving. Employed as overseer at present with job in good condition. Want larger job is reason for changing. Address 2497.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience in one of the largest and best mills in the South and can guarantee satisfaction. Want place where can settle down and make good. Address No. 2498.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weaving mill on sheetings, drills or prints. Now employed, but wish to change. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2501.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill. Now employed, but for good reasons prefer to make change. References furnished if wanted. Address No. 2504.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man who has had seven years experience as second hand in 15,000-spindle mill and giving satisfaction. Twenty-seven years of age and strictly sober. Have just completed correspondence course in carding and spinning and can make all changes needed in spinning room. Address No. 2505.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 14 years experience as overseer. Experienced on all classes of white work. Can get results satisfactory to mill and selling house. Good references furnished. Address No. 2507.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. Can furnish reference when needed. Address No. 2508.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill by progressive practical mill man with technical education. Now employed as overseer in large mill and can give excellent references as to ability. Address No. 2509.

WANT position as mechanic by man with 12 years experience around textile plants and for last four years has been employed around steel mills, railroad shops and munition plants. Prefer mill in the Carolinas. Address No. 2500.

WANT position as first class carder or spinner. If not too large can handle both. One that can deliver the goods. Age 40. Address No. 2502.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by progressive man now employed as overseer of weaving, but on account of change in management would prefer another place. Room equipped with Draper looms preferred. Address No. 2506.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner in a large or medium size mill or superintendent of small mill. Forty-six years of age and have had seventeen years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Address No. 2510.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Thoroughly competent to handle any size room and can furnish excellent reference. Address N. 2511.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Thoroughly familiar with combers and can handle any size room. Now employed in good mill but wish to get location in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Address No. 2512.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man of long experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2513.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on sheetings, bag goods, drills, round or flat ducks. Prefer Georgia or North Carolina, South Carolina or Tennessee. Now employed but want larger mill. References if required. Address No. 2514.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience who can furnish satisfactory reference. Now employed, but have good reasons for change. Address No. 2515.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man 38 years old. Three weavers in family. Can come at once. Best references furnished if required. Address No. 2517.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 2516.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill, or will take large weave room. Go anywhere in Southern States and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2518.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles in mill in Georgia or South Carolina preferred, but would go to North Carolina. Address No. 2519.

WANT position as cotton grader and stapler by man of established reputation. At present employed by large mill but have satisfactory reasons for change. Would be valuable assistant in buying. Excellent reputation. Address No. 2591.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill. Have had long experience and can give reference as to character and ability. Prefer mill in North or South Carolina. Address No. 2521.

WANT position as yarn mill superintendent. Experienced on white, colors, Jaeger, heather mixtures, oxfords and silvers, 8's to 16's, both single and ply yarn. Also waste for frapping twine, cable cord, etc. Thirty-four years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 2522.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man who has successfully handled some of best cotton mills in South. Thoroughly reliable. Address No. 2523.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in big mill by man with long experience. Would take position as traveling salesman with some firm selling to Southern mill. Address No. 2524.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent by practical mill man experienced on madras, fine ginghams and all kinds of yarns. References if required. Address No. 2526.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in good Southern cotton mill by man 54 years of age with long experience on all colors and counts and an A-1 manager of help. Sure to get record results. Address No. 2525.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Several years practical experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability on a dime on short notice. Address No. 2527.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man experienced on Draper, plain and dobby weaving. Address No. 2528.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2529.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years experience as overseer. Now employed but want larger job. Can change on short notice. Best of references furnished. Address 2530.

WANT position as overseer carding in Southern mill; long, practical experience; married; age 30. Can give good references. Address No. 2531.

WANT position as overseer of carding by practical man with 10 years experience as grinder and second hand and 6 years as overseer. 38 years of age, sober, church worker. Will not consider less than \$30.00 per week. Can furnish reference from present and past employers. Address No. 2532.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic by practical man with years of experience. Now employed and can furnish reference from present employer. Prefer job in Carolinas. Will not consider less than \$35.00 per week. Address No. 2533.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Just finished textile correspondence course. Can go anywhere. Married. 34 years of age. Good habits. References. Address No. 2536.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 35 years of age and 16 years experience in spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2537.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has been out of mill work for some time, but wants to get back. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2538.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man 38 years old with family. Experienced on all kinds of staple and an excellent manager of help. References from some of best mill superintendents in South Carolina. Address No. 2539.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who gave up position on account of ill health. Now fully recovered and desire to get back into mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2540.

WANT position as superintendent by practical, refined cotton mill man. Have successfully held several jobs as superintendent and am now overseer of weaving in one of largest mills in South. Would not consider place paying less than \$3,000. Address No. 2541.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now night overseer of carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but want day work. Have had experience in some of best mills in North Carolina. Address No. 2542.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room by an ambitious young man, 28 years of age, with 16 years experience in mill. Have made good so far, but anxious to advance. Address No. 2543.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years experience as superintendent. Would accept card room in large mill. At present overseer of carding and spinning in big mill, but for good reasons wish to make change. 47 years of age, 26 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 2544.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2545.

WANT position as overseer weaving by man who is experienced in both white and colored work. Can get production if it is possible. References furnished. Address No. 2546.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning, by married man, 32 years old, who is graduate of correspondence school in carding and spinning and who has had considerable experience in mill. Can furnish references. Address No. 2547.

SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"
IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

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- BELT LACING LEATHER**—
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Edw. R. Ladew Co., Inc.
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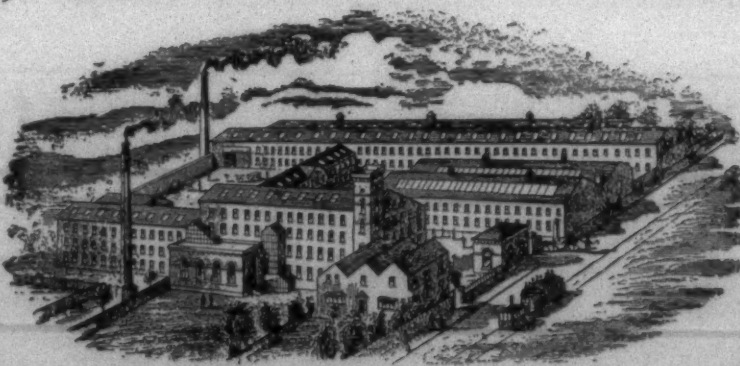
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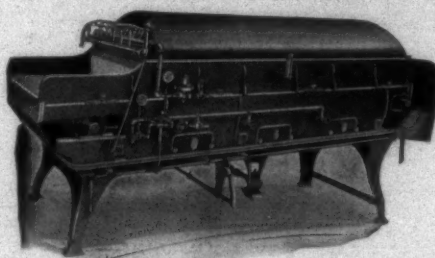
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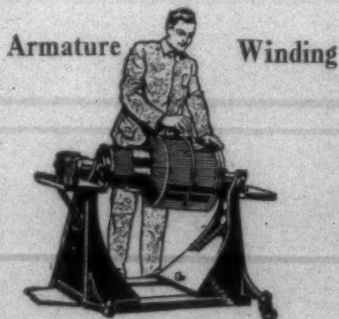
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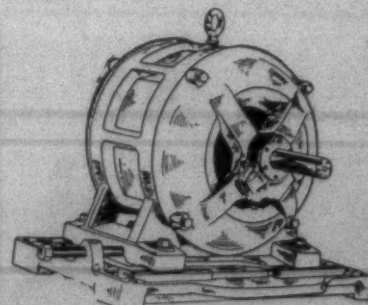
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